The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4358. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES

ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

The Constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk; if I did, other *Buchus* would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value; if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,

No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Direct letters to

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

List of Witnesses Wanted on Behalf of the Defendant.

Further Testimony of Barbarous Cruelty.

"That's the Way to Get Rid of You D—d ———."

Rats a Delicacy as an Article of Food.

Evidence of Rev. Father Hamilton, a Roman Catholic Priest.

Awful Accumulation of Facts Against the Prisoner.

He Boasts of Beating Lee in Destroying Yankee Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Mr. Baker, in accordance with the ruling of the court, yesterday presented a partial list of the witnesses whom he desired to have subpœnaed:

First—James Otman, of Atlanta, Ga. His name was on the former paper, but the messenger could not find him, and therefore now required a little looking up. He was Adjutant from the middle of July, 1864, to April, 1865, and could give full and minute accounts of all transactions, while at Andersonville. James Armstrong, of Macon, Ga., was one of those whom the courier could not find. He was commissary of the post before Capt. Wirz was placed in charge of the prison, and until April, 1865, excepting one month, and he could state the condition of the commissary supplies all the time. Maj. Proctor, of Mammoth Cave, Ky., was acting commissioner during Armstrong's sickness, and could swear that no supplies could be purchased for the hospital, as the $50,000 due from the commissary to the hospital fund could not be procured. Lieut. Jamble, of Tallahassee, Fla., was in command of the battery; could swear that the guns were not fired by orders from Capt. Wirz, but in pursuance of those issued by Gen. Winder in person, and that many of the sentinels were put under arrest by Capt. Wirz for firing at Union prisoners contrary to orders. Lieut. Thomas, of Tallahassee, connected with the post, would swear that the orders for firing on Union prisoners came from the commandant of the post, and Capt. Wirz had only to obey them; and he also knew that Capt. Wirz had preferred charges against sentinels for shooting against orders, and not to shoot at all, unless under aggravated circumstances. Brig.-Gen. L. J. Gartnell, of Georgia, commanding the guard forces, would swear no sentinel ever obtained a furlough for shooting a Union prisoner, and that nobody connected with him ever heard of any such thing. Dr. Perryman, surgeon of the Georgia Militia, would swear that the health of the militia was no better than that of the Union prisoners, and died in as large a proportion. The sick men had the same rations and medical treatment as the Union prisoners, and Capt. Wirz could not help or improve their condition. Dr. Mudd, of Springfield, Ky., who was inside of the hospital, often conversed with Capt. Wirz on the condition of the hospital, and would testify that Capt. Wirz, many and many times, tried to get relief for the prisoners, but could not obtain what was needed. Dr. Dillan, of Montgomery, Ala., Chief Assistant-Surgeon, could testify as to the total deficiency of the medical department, and that Capt. Wirz had often inquired for articles for the use of Union soldiers. Things could not be procured. The doctor could also explain everything relating to supplies from the Sanitary Commission to the Union soldiers. The two Drs. Collins, who were at Andersonville when Capt. Wirz first came there, could testify as to the entire subject of vaccination, and that Capt. Wirz had nothing to do with it. Capt. and Quartermaster Bernardine could swear that Capt. Wirz applied to him from day to day for transportation for the comfort of the Union prisoners, but it could not be had at the post. James H. Sullivan, of Bardstown, Ga., who was in the Quartermaster's Department, and in charge of the carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, could testify that as long as there was any lumber there, it was used for coffins, and one time a shed was torn down for that use. Capt. Wirz frequently complained of the fewness of tools, and urged new ones for those which were broken. Several others, whom Mr. Baker named, all immediately under Capt. Wirz, could testify as to the searching of Union prisoners. They were also every minute at the headquarters of Capt. Wirz. Mr. Baker said what he stated would show the materiality of these witnesses. He had only selected those deemed to be the most important. The list was not yet completed.

The court said that what several of the witnesses could swear to was not proper evidence

MR. BAKER—I suppose that is for us to judge.

THE COURT—That is for the court.

MR. BAKER—I hope the court will give us every consideration.

THE COURT—We will give you whatever is proper.

MR. BAKER—We can show hundreds of other things by these witnesses.

Felix De la Bourne, of the Seventy-ninth New-York, testified, among other things, of Capt. Wirz's firing two shots at two men who were drawing water. He saw one of them in a dying condition. Capt. Wirz accompanied the act with the exclamation "That's the way I get rid of you d—d ——— ———." The witness related other perpetrations of cruelty, such as keeping men for long periods without water, putting men in the stocks, fastening them with ball and chain, bucking and gagging, and the hunting by the hounds. He saw two men killed at the dead line. As for himself, when he was conveyed to the prison, he weighed one hundred and fifty pounds, but when he left he weighed only ninety pounds, and was a mere skeleton. He owed the saving of his life to Dr. Bates, an acting Assistant Surgeon at the hospital. Owing to the starved condition of the prisoners, rats were a great delicacy. Dr. Bates managed to get them something to eat; and therefore no more rats were caught.

Rev. Father Hamilton, of the Roman Catholic Church, residing at Macon, testified in relation to his acting as a missionary at the Andersonville prison, and gave many points of interest, similar to those heretofore elicited during the trial, including the distressing condition of the Union prisoners, sickness, suffering and great mortality. The witness stated that Gen. Howell Cobb had asked him what he would recommend should be done. He advised that officer to parole all the prisoners on their word of honor and send them to Tallahassee, Fla. He gave Gen. Cobb a particular account of the prison affairs. Publications on this subject had appeared in all the newspapers of the South.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE CHIPMAN—The law protects you from disclosing the secrets of the Confessional, please state, if you feel authorized to do so, to what cause the sick men under your ministrations ascribed their dying condition?

Father HAMILTON—I cannot answer the question; for the Confessional is one of the most sacred and inviolable of our institutions; I do not decline to answer because I want to take any advantage, but because outsiders might charge that I had violated the Confessional; therefore, I respectfully decline to answer. The witness desired to make a correction: he and Father Wheelan were not Chaplains of Andersonville Prison, but had rendered gratuitous services there as priests.

Charles E. Tibets, of the Fourth Iowa Regiment, testified to the cruelties of Capt. Wirz, and the filthy condition of the grounds; the filth was buried from a foot to eighteen inches deep; but when the rain fell it was all washed out, filled with lice and maggots, and this extended throughout the prison; on one occasion, Wirz said to the witness and his companions; "Bring me Bill Crandall, and I'll give you five hundred dollars out of my own pocket; and, you young sons of ——, I'll make you smell hell before night; you are sentenced to work in the graveyard every day, be put on half rations, stand in the stocks at night, and be the last men exchanged; if you don't work, I'll put you on top of the dead and cover you up:" the next day Capt. Wirz, in pursuance of orders, sent them to Florence.

John H. Goldsmith, of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that he was detailed to perform clerical duty in Capt. Wirz's office; an order was issued by Wirz for the guard to fire upon any one who spoke to them, and a verbal order was given to the rebel sergeants that in case Union prisoners should fail to report any missing men they should be placed in the stocks, or be bucked or gagged; the rations to the prisoners were just half in quantity to each man, compared with those issued to the rebel troops; for three days Capt. Wirz increased the ration of meal and peas to a pound and a quarter a day, and then put them back to the old standard, remarking that "as the Yankees were getting d—d saucy, he would bring them to their milk;" witness heard Wirz say that he was doing more good than in the field, and that he whipped more men than Gen. Johnston did; this was in the latter part of January last; the witness while employed in Wirz's office made out a furlough for a rebel soldier, who said he had earned it by killing a Union prisoner; the rebel soldier's name was Scott, and the name of the prisoner killed, Henry Lackmire, of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

On the cross-examination the witness said Capt. Wirz ordered him to write out a furlough for thirty days, the rebel soldier saying that he had earned it.

James Culver, of the First Wisconsin, among other instances of cruelty, mentioned that a chain-gang of twelve complained because one of their number was very offensive from diarrhea; this man was detached and left to himself, the thirty-two pound ball still fastened to his leg and the iron collar round his neck: the irons were not taken from the man till after he died; the witness heard Capt. Wirz declare that he was doing more for the Confederacy than any General in the field.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Capture of Important Papers.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The Norfolk *Post* gives additional particulars of the capture of a box of watches belonging to Andersonville prisoners, as mentioned in the Fortress Monroe letter of yesterday. The box was found in the possession of G. T. GARRISON, Esq., of Accomac, who was on his way from Richmond to his home on the Eastern Shore.

MR. GARRISON is a man above all suspicion, and is counsel for R. B. WINDER, now confined in the Old Capital Prison. He voluntarily gave up the articles placed in his possession to Capt. GILMORE, Provost-Marshal, as well as all the papers connected with his client's case. We give below a correct copy of all the papers given up. The papers will no doubt be returned to Mr. GARRISON for the benefit of his client:

RICHMOND, May 5, 1865.

Mr. George T. Garrison, Accomac County, Va.:

DEAR SIR: Having an idea of leaving the United States, and unwilling to leave myself connected with any transaction which could by any possibility be tortured into any reflection upon myself, I give you the following facts:

Some time during the Summer of 1864, Gen. STONEMAN and his command, while on a raiding excursion through the State of Georgia, were captured, and the privates were sent as prisoners of war to Andersonville, Ga. Owing to the fact that they had been pillaging and stealing everything they could lay their hands on from the citizens of Georgia, Gen. J. H. WINDER, ordered all species of property in their possession to be taken from them and deposited in my hands as Post Quartermaster. This order was executed by the commandant of the prison. I was then instucted to return all property identified to the original and rightful owners, and to hold the balance subject to orders. I have thus returned all identified property, and in obedience to orders have a balance on hand. Knowing the bitter feelings of the Federals toward any one connected with the prison department. I have not considered it advisable at present to call the attention of any Federal officer to these facts, or to turn over said property to them for their action in the matter. But, at the same time, I am unwilling to hold them without a proper explanation to be used in my defence hereafter, in case any charges are brought against me. Some of the property evidently belongs to citizens of Georgia, while some of it was evidently the property of the prisoners themselves; no list of the prisoners' names from whom these things were taken, was ever furnished; and consequently I can give no information as to individual ownership. I place these facts and property in your hands, subject to your discretion, and in order that, as a friend of mine, you can protect me from many complaints which may be brought against me in the matter. Any of the officers stationed at Andersonville at the time of this transaction will confirm my statements, as will also my clerks. All other property in my hands belonging to prisoners of war, has been turned over to them through the proper channels, the money through the hands of Capt. THOMAS R. STEWART, Company G, First Maryland Regiment, to Col. OULD, Agent of Exchange, and other property through the commandant of the prison at Andersonville. Hoping that it will not be asking too much of a favor to protect me as far as in your power in this matter,

I am your very true friend, R. B. WINDER.

Among the papers referred to is a receipt from H. WIRZ for eleven watches received from R. B. WINDER, to be returned to Federal prisoners, and a receipt from W. H. HOTCH, Assistant Agent of Exchange of Prisoners, for some $1,200 in notes received from WINDER, being the amount in full held by him belonging to Federal prisoners confined at Andersonville.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Outrage on an American Citizen by the Government of Hesse Cassel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1865.

A few weeks ago, a citizen of the United States, but born in the electorate of Hesse Cassel, arrived on an American vessel and proceeded to his former home, only to visit his relatives and old friends. He had been in the place but a few days, when to his great astonishment he was called upon by a body of soldiers and informed of his arrest. He inquired, of course, what the grounds for his arrest were, and was informed that he was considered a subject of that government and owed military duty to the same, and that he was guilty of desertion.

The facts of the case are these. This gentleman, Mr. HENRY SCHONFELD, emigrated to the United States, when only 15 years old, with his father, who had been in the United States previous to that time, and was already a citizen. The young SCHONFELD had a passport from the Hesse Cassel authorities, good for two years, but at the expiration of that time he did not return, but on the contrary stayed twenty-one years, and also became a citizen of the United States, as his passport and naturalization papers from Washington attest.

He was thrown immediately into prison, the authorities having first relieved him of his gold watch and chain, a diamond pin and a diamond ring, the whole of which was worth about one thousand florins. He at once offered bail, even as high as three thousand florins, for release from prison, but for some shameful reason or other this was refused, and not till after ten day's imprisonment on the meanest fare was he released on a bail of fifteen hundred florins.

He and his friend at once appealed to the Hon. WM. W. MURPHY, Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and to whose district Hesse Cassel belongs. The parties were told that nothing could be done in the premises, as there was no treaty existing between our government and that of Hesse Cassel in regard to this military law, or any other. However, he did all in his power, which was only to appeal to the authorities for the release of the gentleman, urging the fact of his being under age at time of emigration, and all possible points in the case. He could do no more. He had no authority to *demand* a release of Mr. SCHONFELD, but could only *ask* it. The answer was from the first anticipated, as several other such cases had come to the knowledge of the same Consul-General, and it was not at all surprising that the answer was that Mr. SCHONFELD owed military duty to their government, and they could see no reason why he should be released.

Two days ago Mr. SCHONFELD was notified that his name had been placed upon the roll of the Royal Body Guard. This of course was rather flattering, but it is no wonder that a man in his situation failed to appreciate it. He was selected for this service on account of his height and good proportions, He must, however, consent to six months imprisonment, and then serve two years in the Royal Body Guard, or, on the other hand, forfeit his bail of 1,500 florins, and his watch, &c., worth 1,000 florins more, making a total of 2,500 florins. Mr. SCHONFELD says he has once taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and served under the Stars and Stripes in our late contest, and he will never subscribe to any other oath.

This is only one case in many where American citizens are thrown into prison like common vagabonds, and only released to do military duty, or pay a fine which the option of a tyrannical government may specify. It is indeed surprising to all thinking men that our government does not take steps to remedy this shameful piece of injustice. There are to-day some half a dozen more American citizens under arrest in the various German States—men who have fought bravely for their adopted country, and now that the war is over, come to their native land to visit friends and scenes of their childhood. Under these circumstances such cases are especially aggravating.

And that these outrages, as they may well be called, should be committed by some of the most petty German governments, is the more wounding to the dignity of America. A recommendation for a treaty with the German States has repeatedly been made by not only the Consul-General at Frankfort, but by other Consuls, but the government allows the affair to go on and her citizens to be disgraced and robbed of their hard earnings to satisfy the ambition and greed of petty tyrannical sovereigns. A. C. V.

ITALY.

Austrian Government—Cholera—Reaction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, (Italy,) Friday, Aug. 11, 1865.

Even a traveler's observation can assure him that Austrian Italy is by no means in a happy condition at this time. Glorious as Venice is, she wears a frown even to the stranger's eye. The people look moody. There is no sort of friendly relation between them and the Austrians. Soldiers patrol the streets and the great piazza night and day; cannon frown under the historic arcades of the ducal palace, and an imperial gunboat lies off the molo. The excellent bands of the Austrian regiments discourse sweet music on the Place of St. Marc, but no voice rises in applause. One fancies that the people know this is a part of the *ludi* which politic despots use in all ages to make their subjects forget their slavery. It is evident Austria feels by no means secure in the possession of this "gem of the sea." She is making, and has been, enormous preparations against any future efforts of the King of Italy. The immense work, the greatest and most costly effort of railroad engineering and construction in the world, the building of a railroad right down through Tyrol, from Innspruck to Botzin, over the Brenner Pass, is being pressed through, as it were, by night and day. Great bridges must be built over a roaring torrent, tunnels bored, mountain heights climbed, (if we mistake not, to the elevation, in the highest point, of nearly a mile,) rocks leveled, avalanches and land-slides guarded against, at an immense outlay of money and labor, and this while the Austrian provinces are in the greatest confusion.

But the object is palpable. It is purely military. She has thus a direct connection between the heart of the Empire (which is Tyrol) and the province in Italy. By this and other roads she has been building, she could concentrate within a short period 200,000 men on the plains of Lombardy.

On the Gardo Lake she has some eight or ten gunboats, with fortresses at every important point, and another wonderful work of engineering—the famous carriage-road leading toward Brescia, cut into the solid rock of the mountain—also a strategical enterprise.

And yet, in the face of cannon, and soldiery, and these vast preparations, is everywhere discontent. Her southern Tyrol provinces on the Italian slope are by no means in a satisfied condition. A strong Italian party has been formed there, looking longingly toward the Kingdom of Italy, and in incessant literary and social contest with the German party.

It is somewhat so, I hear, in the neighborhood of Trieste, on the coast of the Adriatic. It is this disintegrating tendency which is the alarming thing for the Austrian Government, and which makes them hold on to Venice with such a clutch. Apart from the intense pride of the royal family, it is probable that they might be induced, by a sufficient pecuniary offer, to give up even Venice, if it were not for these dangerous movements in Austria proper. They fear if Venice goes, South Tyrol may go, and many another province. Moreover, with the progress of constitutionalism, (if it be a genuine movement,) Austria will grow stronger and richer, and more able to hold her Italian provinces; though, on the other hand, the people may be more indifferent to the possession than have been the imperial family.

Austria governs a subject district stupidly and badly. The contrast of Italy and Tyrol, even in administration, is lamentable; and equally of Austrian-Italy and Italy under the Piedmontese. The moment you cross the line into the Kingdom of Italy, you feel yourself in a different atmosphere. Cities are cleaner, people are more cheerful, the book-shop windows are full of traces of thought and sparkles of wit; a new feature appears in newsboys and paper-stands, and you seem to have come out of the middle ages in Tyrol, or the last century rule of Austrian police and spies, into the free light and current of the nineteenth century.

The great nuisance of Austria, (where alone of all Europe it survives,) the passport ceremonies, are all dropped and everyone moves freely.

The sanitary condition of the cities of Austrian-Italy is something horrible, and when the cholera, with unswerving footsteps, moves up from the Adriatic to the interior, we have some f[illegible]rs for those filthy and crowded dens of disease in [illegible] imperial provinces. Lombardy and Piedmont are much better fortified against the pestilence.

But will Italy ever have her rightful prize, Venice? is the question every one asks. I am sorry to express what so many feel, that there is but little hope of it for many years. Austria is immensely powerful. The Kingdom of Italy, unless under some great passion of enthusiasm, could not hold her own against her old enemy in a struggle for Venice without French aid. It is not at all probable that this aid would be given twice. The Emperor NAPOLEON was no doubt more than surprised at the difficulty of his campaign of '59, and would scarcely relish another effort.

It may be, however, that the fire of GARIBALDI and the bravery and enthusiasm of the Piedmontese leading all Italy, may accomplish in some embarrassed moment in Austrian affairs, what at present to the outside observer seems impossible. Certainly the good wishes and hopes of mankind would follow the attempt, desperate as it would seem.

But Italy itself! What shall one say of it and its progress. I am sorry to find that the most trustworthy reports do not give the hopeful picture we have all imagined. Intelligent and candid Italians agree, that in the last three years there has been a sad reaction. The able and progressive statesmen have either died or have been put aside. The priests are getting more and more private influence, and in public NAPOLEON controls everything. Italians have said to me that Italy was now merely another department of the Fremch Empire. So palpable is this influence, that the tone of the leading Italian journals have turned *against* us since the Mexican question has loomed up so alarmingly; and a prominent Italian journal has openly said, that in case of a war between France and America, Italy would be obliged to furnish her contingent to the French army! This, however, I do not believe the Italian people or the Liberal party would ever permit. There is great poverty, too, among the people, owing to the disease which has afflicted the vine the past four years, (though this year the vine looks better,) and the misfortunes with the silk-worm, so that a great deal of manufacturing has come to an end; at the same time heavy taxes for the army weighing on the peasantry. Still, with all this and more which Italians gloomily present, it is evident a great progress is going on through Italy. The immense spread of popular education in Piedmont, the new law requiring an examination in Naples of people who would be teachers, and the religious liberty prevailing, are great steps in advance. It is true, within the (apparent) Catholic Church infidelity or atheism is prevailing, but this is only a stage of change, as the old belief breaks up. Light and liberty are spreading; education is preparing the masses for better things; the glorious traditions of Italian history, (wherein more martyrs have died for liberty than in the history of any other country,) are stimulating heroic men to new sacrifices and efforts, and we cannot doubt that this generation will yet see a free constitutional government extending over a united people, from Sicily to the Alps. C. L. B.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Trial of the Algonquin and Winooski.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The owners of the mercantile steam marine of this country, feel a deep interest in the trial expected to take place between the engines of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin*. This interest is quite independent of Messrs. FORBES, ISHERWOOD, DICKERSON, or even the Secretary of the Navy. It is undoubtedly true that the general impression of private steamboat owners favors the plan of Mr. DICKERSON and is adverse to that of the Navy Department, and it is not probable that any intelligent private steamboat owner could be indused to contract for and use an engine which did not avail itself of the expansive power of steam, under any conditions that would admit of its use.

But we have all believed it impossible that the Navy Department should have excluded what we consider a most valuable improvement from its vessels, unless it had good grounds for doing so, and we have waited with much interest to see these grounds made manifest in the approaching trial. If we are all wrong, it is of the last importance that we should know it. If the navy is wrong, it is a national disgrace that the mistake should be perpetuated. We therefore desire and expect a *fair* and *honest* trial of the two theories, for the result will exercise an important influence upon the steam marine of the country.

Up to this time the Navy Department has been very unfortunate, so far as the public is concerned. Admitting all that is claimed by its officers, that Mr. DICKERSON is a humbug, and Mr. FORBES a meddling, troublesome man, still the impression is decided, upon myself and all those of my acquaintance interested in steam navigation, that a most unworthy and undignified effort has been made by the Navy Department to prevent, avoid or get rid of in some way, a fair trial in the present instance. We may be all wrong, but such is the impression. In every issue made between DICKERSON and ISHERWOOD in the newspapers, to us it seems that the former has had the decided advantage. The very idea of having this trial made at the dock is ludicrous to a practical steamboat man.

But I do not propose to enter upon the merits of the controversy. I wish simply to say, that if the statements in Mr. DICKERSON's letter published in the TIMES of this morning are *true*, the trial may as well stop before it commences, (to use an Irishism,) for Mr. FORBES ought not to enter upon it under such circumstances. In this I think all practical men will agree.

Now, has not this trifling gone far enough? It has already severely reflected upon the Navy Department. It is high time it was abandoned, if the credit of our navy is to be saved. If it is deemed proper to make the trial at the dock, there can be no difference of opinion among practical men as to the substantial conditions upon which it should be made. The fuel should be weighed out to each vessel. They should commence by firing up with cold water; and especially the same relative quantity of water, or rather depth of the same, should be used in all the boilers. Unless these conditions are complied with, the result will settle nothing.

I am not aware that I ever saw either Mr. ISHERWOOD, Mr. DICKERSON or Mr. FORBES. I have no interest in this controversy, except as a steamboat owner, and a citizen interested in the perfection of our navy. As such, I appeal to the Secretary of the Navy to remove the bad impression that now exists, and to give these two engines a fair trial before unprejudiced and *unofficial* judges, and to let these judges settle all the terms and conditions upon which the trial is to be had.

It is extremely mortifying to a disinterested man to have the impression created that our Navy Department not only refuses to adopt what is generally believed to be a great improvement in steam machinery, but that it is determined to perpetuate its apparent mistake in an *unfair* and *improper* manner. It is high time for Secretary WELLES to interfere.

SEPT. 12, 1865. UNION.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 11.

The English brigantine *Carrie*, from Liverpool, with iron, for Baltimore, is here, wind-bound. The Captain (WILLIAMS) is very ill from an attack of paralysis.

Information was received by the Provost-Marshal at Norfolk, yesterday, that five stores at City Point had been robbed, and it was most likely the perpetrators would arrive on one of the Richmond boats. A detachment of the provost-guard and detectives searched the baggage and passengers on the steamers *City of Richmond* and *Magenta*.

On the former they found the stolen property from City Point, and on the latter a box of watches, in possession of G. T. GARRISON, Esq., of Accomac County, Va., which he said were taken from the Andersonville prisoners. GARRISON is counsel for R. B. WINDER, now in the Old Capitol Prison. Some important papers were found with these watches, all of which are in the possession of the Provost-Marshal at Norfolk.

Maj.-Gen. CARROLL has gone to Richmond. He is to have a command in this department.

The steamer *Hatteras*, from New-York, has arrived at Norfolk. The passengers for Old Point were brought here by steamer *Blackbird*.

Affairs in Hayti.

The latest advices from Hayti, through official sources, state that though the revolutionists have held out longer than was expected, they must submit before long. The rebellion has been prolonged at Cape Haytien, because President JEFFRARD, by investing the town, hoped to weary out the rebel garrison, without inflicting upon the citizens the horrors of a bombardment. But the President has now decided to take more determined measures, and bring matters to a close.

The Haytian steamer *Jeffrard*, now at this port, will return to Hayti as soon as her repairs are completed.

Horse Race—Auction Sale of Horses.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The National Horse Fair opened to-day under favorable auspices. The classes are well represented, there being over two hundred entries. Among them are a large number of valuable horses.

The races to-day have been well managed and closely contested. To-morrow promises to be a good day both in attendance and large show of horses. BECKWITH's fine stud of horses will be on the ground. They are to be sold at auction on Friday.

Returned Troops.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. FRANKLE, arrived this afternoon via Providence, and proceeded to Galoup's Island, where it will be mustered out. The regiment met with a hearty reception on its march through the city.

Condition of the Ohio River.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TERMINUS, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The river at this point is thirteen feet deep, and is rising. There has been no such stage of water in September for many years. Steamers are up for all regular landings below, calculating upon an uninterrupted boating season.

The Indian Council.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.

The plans proposed to the Indians in council at Fort Smith further stipulate that slavery must be immediately abolished, and freedmen have the right of being incorporated into the tribes on equal footing with the other members thereof.

Rebels in Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, CALHOUN BENHAM, T. G. ANDERSON, PATRICK TIMOTHY and CHARLES J. HELM have just arrived here from England.

INDEPENDENCE FOR CANADA.

A SCHEME OF PEACEABLE SEPARATION.

An Officer of Queen Victoria's Household the Author.

The following, entitled "articles of separation to be agreed to between Great Britain and British North America," appears in a book, *The Exodus of the Western Nations*, the author of which is Lord BURY, Treasurer of the Queen's Household:

Whereas, the British North American Provinces have increased of late years with great rapidity, both in point of population and wealth; and, whereas it is desirable that the said Provinces should at some future time assume the dignity and undertake the responsibility of an independent nation, it is agreed:

ARTICLE 1. It shall be lawful at any time for the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland to give twelve months' notice to his subjects in the new nation colonies, of his intention to discontinue the exercise of any sovereign rights over the territories now known as British North America, or any part thereof, and to reorganise the government of the part so freed from control as an independent government: and the Sovereign of England shall give such notice as aforesaid, either by and with the consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and of the Commons, in Parliament assembled, or at the request of the inhabitants of the British North American Colonies, conveyed by an address from both Houses of their Legislature. Provided always that the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland shall in no case give such notice (except at the request of the inhabitants of British North America conveyed as aforesaid), within —— clear years after the termination of the present disturbances between the United States and Confederate States of America, and provided also that, at the time of giving such notice, there shall be no reasonable prospect of danger to, or aggression to be sustained by, the British North American provinces.

ART. 2. The British North American Provinces shall, from and after the termination of the notice given as aforesaid by the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, be known by the name of—

(For the purpose of this treaty, says, "the new nation.")

ART. 3. The new nation shall be entitled to assume as her national standard the Union Jack, as adopted by England and Scotland in the time of Queen Anne, with such difference as may be determined by the Herald's College.

ART. 4. Any fortification, barracks, or other military work constructed within the British North American colonies at the expense of Great Britain, shall be handed over to the new nation; and any fortification or other military work which shall have been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and which, at the time of the giving of the notice mentioned in article I, shall be in course of construction, shall be completed at the expense of the Imperial Government, according to the original estimate submitted to the Imperial Parliament at the time of the undertaking of such work, and shall be paid for either by an annual grant provided for in the English estimates, or by a sum handed over to the authorities of the new nation, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

ART. 5. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that as a further mark of goodwill toward the new nation, the British Government may assist the government of the new nation in the completion of any military or naval works of defence, which may, at the time of the Royal Proclamation of Independence have been undertaken by the British North American Province, with the consent of Great Britain, and which at the time of said Royal Proclamation may be in progress, by guaranteeing the interest of any loan which may be necessary to finish the said works.

ART. 6. It is further agreed, that all military or commissariat stores, guns, arms, ammunition, &c., as may at the time of the royal proclamation be in any fort or other place within the limits of the British North American provinces, shall be handed over, free of cost, to the authorities of the new nation.

ART. 7. In order that the new nation may stand as far as possible free and unincumbered by debt, it is agreed that any moneys which may be due from the governments of the British North American colonies, to the British exchequer, shall be remitted. But any guarantee which may have been given by the Imperial government for the due payment of interest on any moneys expended for any public work or other purpose, other than the military works mentioned in articles 3 and 4, shall be assumed by the government of the new nation, and paid out of its funds.

ART. 8. There shall be a special treaty of friendship and alliance between Great Britain and the new nation, and diplomatic officers of suitable rank shall be sent by each government to the other.

ART. 9. It is agreed between the contracting parties that in case the new nation shall be attacked by an external enemy, Great Britain will exert her utmost efforts to defend her by sending to her assistance money, substitutes, or men, in such manner as may be found conducive to the due carrying out of the spirit of this treaty. And it is further agreed, that Great Britain shall use her influence to induce the United States of America, and the maritime nations of Europe, to join her in guaranteeing the independence and freedom from attack of the new nation.

ART. 10. It is agreed that no defferential duties shall be imposed by either of the parties to this treaty, on the imports and exports of the other; and, generally, that any commercial privilege which either of the parties to this treaty may grant, by treaty or otherwise, to any foreign nation, shall be extended as of right to the other party to this treaty.

ART. 11. It is agreed that the provisions of the Alien Act, now in force in Great Britain, shall not extend to natives of the new nation; and that any inhabitant of the new nation shall be eligible to sit in the Imperial Parliament, to hold property, and generally to exercise all the rights of citizenship which may now be exercised by a native-born subject of Great Britain. And it is further agreed that a similar privilege shall be extended by the new nation to native-born or naturalized subjects of Great Britain."

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Saratoga Railroad, But No Lives Lost.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., a collision took place on the Saratoga Railroad, some two miles south of Moreau Station, between two freight trains. It appears that the two trains were proceeding along close together, the first one having a passenger-car attached. The leading train was going at a very slow rate of speed, while the hindmost one was coming at a rapid pace. The result of the collision was a complete smash.

The culpable negligence of flagging the road, and the absence of brakemen, no doubt led to the accident.

The alarm of the approach of the rear train was given by a boy standing on the rear platform. The low rate of speed enabled the passengers, some twenty in number, to escape unharmed, the collision, however, throwing the last passenger down the embankment. The collision is described as a frightful one, both trains being completely broken up, the passenger-car at the rear of the leading train being actually demolished, only the roof being left by which to recognize it as ever having been a car.

The rate of speed of the second train was unusually high, while that of the other was exactly the opposite. In fact they had almost come to a standstill on an up grade.

The escape of the passengers was simply good luck, as had the car been full there must have been a frightful loss of life, as no one inside the car could have survived the shock.

Our informant stated that he was detained at Moreau Station between four and five hours, while the employes attempted to clear away the wreck. The rear locomotive being totally unfit for service, the other engine was ultimately thrown off the track by being reversed and running over a cow.

From Charleston.

Charleston papers of the 9th inst. have been received.

The *Courier* of Tuesday of last week announces a satisfactory interview at Columbia between Gens. MEADE and GILLMORE and Gov. PERRY. The interview resulted in the partial restoration of civil power throughout the State, by the full and complete establishment of the civil courts for the trial of all cases, except those of persons of color.

The latter are to continue for the present under the cognizance of provost-martial courts. The civil courts are to be opened under the direction of the Governor, and civil and municipal officers are to be permitted to resume their official duties, and discharge them without interruption. Gen. MEADE expressed himself well pleased with the condition of affairs in South Carolina.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 11.

COTTON dull and heavy; sales 800 bales Middling, at 43c.@44c. MOLASSES and SUGAR quiet. Exchange steady; checks ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. FREIGHTS ON COTTON TO NEW-YORK, ⅛c.@¼c.

Gens. SHERIDAN and WRIGHT have arrived at San Antonio.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The steamer *Luna*, from New Orleans 6th, brings the Third Maryland Cavalry. Maj.-Gen. A. J. SMITH is among the passengers. 450 bales of Cotton have passed for St. Louis.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MINERAL REGION.

Rivers and Idle Water-Power—The Ringwood Mine—Sterling Mine—The Schuyler Copper Mine at Belleville—Hotels and Boarding-Houses.

THE HIGHLANDS, Monday, Sept. 11, 1865.

At Pompton four streams of considerable magnitude commingle their waters. The Pequannock comes in from the west, cutting directly across the Highlands, through which it has a total descent of above five hundred feet, furnishing an abundant water power. Ringwood Creek comes in from the north, joined by Long Pond Creek from the northwest, the latter drawing off the waters from Greenwood Lake. The last stream is the Ramapo River, which drives the works at Pompton, but could readily be made to turn ten times as heavy machinery. On Long Pond Creek are the furnaces of Messrs. COOPER, HEWITT & MILLER, and on the Ringwood, forges belonging to the same firm.

Stretching several miles, in every direction, is the property of Messrs. COOPER, HEWITT & MILLER, recently owned by the Trenton Iron Company, and more remotely by the RYERSON family. It comprises, in all, about eleven thousand acres, mostly mountain lands, bounded on the north by the State line, and on the west by Greenwood Lake.

This territory is traversed by several veins of ore, or rather "sprouts" of it, which come up from unknown depths, in jets of from five to fifteen feet thick, and one hundred and twenty feet or less in superficial length. In Morris County these constitute regular veins; elsewhere they exist as huge, irregular deposits; at Ringwood, Passaic County, they form great tongues or spirts, which succeed one another in the direction of the mountains with a good deal of regularity. There is about the same dip or inclination as has been already noticed. The quality is also first-class, being entirely free from sulphur, so that it can be worked in either forge or furnace. It yields from 50 to 62½ per. cent. of metal in the latter.

There are two of these chains of ore-beds worked, namely, the Cannon and the Blue mines. The deepest shafts have been put down 300 feet perpendicular, with no appearance of exhaustion.

The quantity of ore mined in 1864 was about 4,000 tons, of which 1,000 were sold and the residue made into pig-iron, or blooms. The number of men now employed in all departments is about 250, Mr. PHILIP R. GENGE, superintendent.

The proprietors own a forge on Ringwood Creek, now active, converting scrap-iron into blooms; also a charcoal furnace on Long Pond Creek, with a capacity of 40 tons per week. There are also one large run-out fire and three refining fires for converting pig-iron into refined blooms. The iron is wagoned to the Erie Railway, five miles, and thence conveyed to Piermont, from which it is forwarded to Trenton. Over 2,000 tons were thus sent last year. A branch railroad to the Erie is one of the first measures in contemplation, the surveys having already been executed.

Sundry valuable improvements are making on this property. Mr. MILLER, one of the proprietors, has nearly completed a palatial mansion, the finest in that part of the country. Nearly a score of new dwellings, making a respectable sized village, have also been put up near the works. These houses are a good deal above the average, and given to the workmen without any charge for rent. Another blast-furnace is in such a state of forwardness that it can be completed and lighted in the course of a few weeks. Taken altogether, this is perhaps the most thriving settlement in the whole mineral region.

Crossing the State line, about half a mile north of Ringwood, and five miles east of the Ramapo Valley, we enter the tract of the Sterling Mountain Railway and Mining Company. This is one of the most extensive, valuable and celebrated mineral properties on this continent, having been owned by the TOWNSEND family or their relatives for nearly two centuries. Stretching from north to south for fourteen miles, it contains 22,500 acres of mineral and wood lands, which are traversed by sixteen veins of iron ore, each varying from two and a half to fifteen feet in thickness, and having an aggregate thickness of over 120 feet. Aside from these, Sterling Hill, which rises to the height of 350 feet, consists almost exclusively of a deposit of ore of the richest quality. In only one of these veins has sulphur been discovered. The average yield of metal is over 50 per cent, and in some instances it has been as high as 70, which is within two per cent. of the highest possible result.

Everybody knows that the Sterling works have been in operation as far back as the revolution, the great chain which stretched across the Hudson at West Point having been made there. This property remained in the TOWNSEND family until the Spring of 1864, when it was purchased by a new interest, chiefly Pennsylvanians, who organized themselves into a stock concern, known as the Sterling Mountain Railway and Mining Company. Immediately afterward they set about building a railroad, to connect with the Erie at a point about one mile above the village of Ramapo; railroad men term it the "Y." This road, eight miles long, is nearly complete, and will probably be opened by the 1st of October. It is built in the most substantial manner. The gauge is similar to that of the Erie, and locomotive power will be used in working it. The highest grade is 150 feet to the mile, favoring the direction of the heavy freight. At one point, known as the "Sink-hole," great difficulty was experienced in grading; and for weeks the earth dumped in disappeared, to rise up elsewhere. By the use of large quantities of brush, it is believed this difficulty has at length been overcome. The road terminates at Sterling Hill, under a breast of ore hundreds of feet high, where it can be taken out in open day, at an expense of not over fifty cents per ton. Major J. E. BEARING is the engineer, assisted by Mr. W. T. KENNEDY.

At the time of sale, the works consisted of two charcoal blast furnaces, driven by water; one at Sterling and the other at Southfield, each capable of turning out fifty tons of metal per week. The former was blown out last March, and has since been converted into a hot-blast anthracite furnace, to be driven by steam, for which purpose a new engine of 150 horse-power has just been put up. All the works, excepting the outside stack of the furnace, have since been rebuilt in the most substantial manner. In a few weeks it is expected they will be relighted. It is not designed to make any alteration in the furnace at Southfield for the present, there being still abundance of wood there for making charcoal. But around Sterling, for miles, there is scarcely a stick as thick as a man's arm, but has been scraped off and consumed in the insatiable maw of the furnace.

Mr. CHARLES T. FORD, whose kind attentions I desire to acknowledge, has been superintendent of these works for many years. The number of persons now employed in mining and repairing is about sixty; at Southfield, 75 more are engaged in making charcoal or attending the furnace. Last year the entire force at work on the property, exclusive of railroad laborers, was between 175 and 200—a number that will probably be exceeded before many months.

The design of the present proprietors is not only to make pig iron on their own premises, but to export large quantities of ore to Pennsylvania, shipping it to Piermont and thence by water to Philadelphia—a roundabout route truly; but those cautious Keystone men have doubtless counted the cost before expending their money on the undertaking.

The quantity of pig-iron made in 1864, at the two furnaces, was a little over 3,500 tons.

The village of Sterling is a scattered collection of twenty or thirty houses, mostly susceptible of a good deal of improvement in external appearance. A free school is in successful operation all the year round, and a neat little church edifice is just about completed.

The physical formation of the country around Sterling differs from the mineral region in the same mountain system as it traverses New-Jersey. Instead of the long, lateral ranges, separated by narrow valleys, we have the utmost irregularity in their position and trend of the hills, which are scattered about with as much disorder as if MILTON's angels had just finished their celebrated battle in that locality. And it is worthy of note that the hanging wall of the principal mine appears to have been carried away as if by a glacier—the exposed surface of the ore being grooved in places by this powerful agency.

An observation made by the superintendent of this mine is of sufficient importance to be also noticed here. Mr. FORD says he has known two or three veins worked to the bottom, so that the walls closed completely in on every side. This is the first instance in which I have heard any practical man declare he had witnessed this phenomenon. One or two others had heard of such, but in no case had it come under their personal notice. In some cases, the bed had become too thin to be profitably worked at great depths. Still, the general belief is that lower down the vein widens again, and finally loses itself in a vast deposit, from which spirts have been sent in various directions. Mr. FORD's views as to the formation of these mines are of a different character.

Reaching the Erie Railway near Ramapo, I turned to look at the car-factory, reopened there in 1863, by Messrs. C. T. PIERSON & Co., on account of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. A new and magnificent passenger-car had just been placed on the track for that road, the works being run exclusively on its account. The buildings are extensive and modern; the machinery is also of first-class character, and about three hundred men find steady employment in this fine establishment. The dam, which had been swept away, is now rebuilt, and the erection of a rolling-mill is in contemplation. The village, for the most part a slatternly-looking concern under the old régime, is being burnished up anew, and altogether the place begins to present evidences of prosperity and comfort.

At Suffern's, two miles lower down, a small forge, owned by Mr. JAMES SUFFERN, is in successful operation.

Let me here diverge to say a few words about the copper mine, near Belleville, more or less actively worked for a full hundred years, and known as the Schuyler Mine. Traces of copper are met with in most of the trap or sandstone formations of Eastern New-Jersey, especially near the line where these beds join. The Schuyler is now owned by the New-Jersey Consolidated Copper Mining Company, whose headquarters are in the City of New-York—Mr. W. N. ARMSTRONG, President, and Mr. WM. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Native copper is not found, except in grains, there, the ores existing as sulphurets and carbonates. There is not even much of the former; but some specimens of it are very rich, yielding 60 or 70 per cent. of metal. It is found in either trap or sandstone, whereas the carbonate is found in gray sandstone only, and imparts to it a somewhat greenish hue. The sulphur is readily expelled in the furnace. The percentage of metal to ore may run anywhere from one to ten. I am inclined to believe a major part of it is below five.

There are two shafts sunk on this property, the older 95, the newer about 350 feet. The mine is described as a perfect labyrinth—chambers and drifts extending in every direction, wherever the miners saw evidences of a pretty fair quality of ore. They appear to have been left to follow their own instincts in this respect; and hence some parts of the mine are considered dangerous from the want of sufficient supports.

The mode of handling the ore, after hoisting, has been to crush it under one of the old-fashioned stamping machines. It is then mixed with water, so as to reduce it to a pulp, and passes through the buddling machine, a simple apparatus, which separates a large portion of the earthy particles from the ore, but still leaving the former from eighty to eighty-five per cent. of the whole mass. In this state it is sent to the Bergen Point Copper Works for smelting, to Baltimore, or to England. To the last-named considerable quantities have been shipped since the war broke out as ballast.

These works are driven by a steam-engine. The company contemplate the erection of a crusher to grind up the immense piles of lean ore which has accumulated on the premises. At present there is nothing doing in the mine, only a few men being employed above ground in making necessary repairs. Last Spring fifty men were regularly at work, and last year fully one hundred.

Another interest (the Passaic Copper Mining Company) began operations, a short time ago, near the works of the Consolidated; but after erecting their engine-house, putting in an engine, and sinking a shaft for a short distance, they gave up the attempt for the present.

From mines, and ores, and shafts, and adits, and forges, and blast-furnaces, to hotels and boarding-houses, the divergence is sufficiently abrupt; but a word respecting these will come in as well here as elsewhere. In brief, then, I found all the hotels good, their tables well spread, their beds downy and sweet, because I was ready for them. Any person who will foot fifteen or twenty miles through the Highlands daily, will verify this remark. As a rule, let me add, further, that, considering accommodations, the prices are moderate, seldom exceeding $2 per day, and often less. With a keen appetite, a table laden with the bounties of a kind Providence, and a kind hostess, and a clean bed to repose on, who could grumble? I am at a loss whether or not to accept as a compliment the fights got up at two village taverns, as if to *demonstrate* that scrimmages were not confined to the seaboard cities, but that the people could indulge in amusements of their own in the mountains as well. Certainly the half-hour engagement at R—— was amusing enough, with the women screaming, the crowd surging back and forth, and the combatants belaboring each other in the most approved style. Fortunately nobody was hurt, not even to the extent of a black eye. The police, too, were conveniently absent, and permitted the doughty warriors to fight it out on that line until they became weary of the exercise.

But one reform is needed, and if no other means of relief exists, I hope some tract society will take it up, namely, to provide the hotels with *registry books*. In all my wanderings hereabouts I have come across *just one* of these pub. docs.; hence at Dover I had not to be subjected to a cross-examination by men and women as to what was my business, name, place of residence, &c.. &c. It is annoying to be pestered every half hour by impertinent curiosity, when landlords have not the gumption to provide a book for strangers to write their autographs in. Let me add, further, that a good hotel would pay well in Boonton.

W. W.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Nos. 104, 114, 32, 36, 44, 51, 59, 69, 74, 106, 110, 113.

Practice—Motion to Strike Out Defendant's Answer as False and Frivolous.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Roswell Graves vs. *Eli Doolittle*.—This was a motion to strike out the defendant's answer as false and frivolous. The action was upon a draft dated June 16, 1865, at one day's sight, drawn by the defendant upon Messrs. Stowell, Chamberlain & Co., to the order of the plaintiff for $1,750, but which was protested for non-acceptance. The defendant set up that the draft was owned by the Ascot Gold Mining Association, and was given by the defendant for the purchase of two shares and a half in the association, upon which he had previously paid $2,005, and that he had been induced by the plaintiff and others to purchase that share, upon the representation that they were to pay $180,000 for the land of the company, whereas they had paid less than $50,000, which fact the defendant alleged he had discovered the day the draft was given. It appeared, however, and the defendant did not deny it, that the defendant was a corporator and trustee of the Ascot Gold and Mining Company, and had taken an active part in its organization, and had attended the meeting of the trustees, after his answer was put and voted, until then, and had never offered to resign, and that he had never made any complaint that he had been defrauded until he put in his answer; and also, that before he paid the last installment of $1,750 upon his share in the Association, he had personally examined the lands of the Company, and expressed himself satisfied with them, and then subscribed for an additional share; and that when the draft in suit had been protested, he had frequently promised to pay it. The plaintiff stated in his affidavit positively that he owned the draft, and had discounted it for defendant, who had assured him it would be promptly met, and in this statement he was confirmed by Mr. Chambers, the Secretary of the Company, who also stated that the Company had no interest in the draft. The plaintiff, and the other persons alleged by the defendant to have made fraudulent statements to him, also swore positively they never had made any such statements. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

A. R. Dyett, Esq., for the motion; E. Fitch Esq., for defendant.

The Mumford Case in Court—An Important Question of Practice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 12.

Before Justice Barnard.

Greenleaf, et al. vs. *Peter R. Mumford, &c.*—In this case a motion was made for an order directing the United States Life and Trust Company to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of $28,000, out of $53,000, which had been deposited with the Trust Company. Plaintiffs claim that an attachment was served by them on the President of the Nassau Bank, where the $53,000 was at the time on deposit, at about five minutes before one o'clock of the day in question, and that an assignment by Mumford of all his property was completed in about fifteen minutes thereafter. The answer to this was that one John Oakey had deposited the money in the Nassau Bank in his own name; that he had subsequently drawn checks for the full amount of the $53,000, and that those checks had been certified by the teller of the bank. Hence it was contended that the money was no longer with the bank, but was under the control of Oakey. The attachment could therefore be binding only on Oakey, and he was not served with the process until about fifteen minutes after the execution of the assignment referred to. Counsel further contended that the affidavits in the case showed that when the Sheriff served the attachment on the President of the Bank, he left with the latter a copy thereof, which did not contain the Judge's signature. On this state of facts it was argued that the service was a nullity. The court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For the motion, Mr. Jenkins; opposed, Mr. F. F. Marbury.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

A TRUNK THIEF.

James Thompson, who had served a term in the State Prison, was tried on an indictment of grand larceny, being charged with stealing, on the 17th of July, from the New-Haven Depot, two trunks valued at $750, the property of Mrs. Britton.

Complainant testified that she was going to Lake Mahopac; last saw the trunks on the coach; they belonged to her and her daughter; they contained wearing apparel; they bore cards, on which was written: "Joseph Britton."

Officer Elder testified that on the day aforesaid he arrested the prisoner at Niblo's Theatre; found on his person a card which Mrs. Britton identified as being one of those in the trunk stolen; arrested Ida Clark; found in her room some of the articles lost; also arrested Lizzy Dixon, in whose room was found one of the trunks.

Lizzy Dixon testified that she first saw the prisoner when he came with Ida Clark to her house; they brought a trunk and valise; Ida said the trunk was hers and came from Boston; the officer took away certain articles left by Ida.

Cross-examined—Ida gave me her two dresses.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

ENTERING A BASEMENT.

John Egan was tried on a charge of burglary in the third degree, committed at the store of Peter Gaffarata, No. 175 Grand-street, on the 19th of August.

Officer Wallace testified that he arrested the prisoner in the store, who said at the time that he was intoxicated and went in to take a rest; found a knife and some small skeleton-keys on prisoner's person.

Cross-examined—It was near twelve o'clock at night; prisoner made no resistance.

Complainant testified that the basement door was that night broken open; discovered it about eleven o'clock; it was fastened by a small chain, which was severed; on searching, found the prisoner in an adjoining basement; a staircase leads from the basement to the store.

Cross-examined—Found the prisoner concealed behind a door; he told witness that he wanted to sleep there; had wines in the basement.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and recommended him to the mercy of the court. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

John Ryan was tried on a charge of stealing $11 37 from Henry Powers on the 30th of July.

The evidence showed that the complainant came to the city with the view of meeting his family; he met the prisoner and two other parties, and was induced to take a drink; several glasses of ale were taken, complainant not consuming his, because it had a peculiar taste. Immediately afterward he felt drowsy. Ryan went with him to the dock; did not know exactly where, but felt Ryan going through his pockets; prisoner then went off, but returned in about an hour, when Powers accused him of stealing his money. Prisoner was arrested, and no evidence appearing against him he was discharged by Judge Dowling. Subsequently he was rearrested by Officer Gilbert, who obtained information that excited his suspicions. Mrs. Ryan, about the same time, asked one Barry to keep $1,170 for her, which was deposited in the Fourth-street Bank.

The jury found the accused guilty, and he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Ernest L. Antonio, to a charge of assault and battery committed on the 5th of July upon Julius Paridaine. Remanded for sentence.

James Murray to a charge of attempt at burglary in the third degree, committed on the 21st of August, at the store of Daniel Rindskopp, No. 70 Mulberry-street, and taking away goods to the value of $2,000. Sent to the State Prison two years and six months.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

PICKPOCKETS AND PIC-NICS.

For a long time past, it has been considered dangerous to go to pic-nics and on excursions down the bay in steamers; the excursionists, if not robbed of their money, were likely to be beaten by rowdies. The best efforts of the authorities cannot stop it—all they can do is to abate the evil. People, when they go to pic-nics now, anticipate that their pockets will be picked, either going to the pic-nic, at it, or coming from it, and therefore scatter their money through the various pockets in their clothing, so that if one pocket is cleaned out, they need not go begging among their friends for money to carry them home. Three "professionals," all under the age of twenty-five, very well dressed and likely to deceive, who gave the names of Augustus King, Edward Smith and Thomas Hurdy, pleaded not guilty to an assault on an unknown woman, with intent to steal as pickpockets. Detective Philip Farley said he was up to the excursion of the Caledonia Club, at Jones' Wood, last Thursday. The three prisoners, whom he knew by sight, came there. King got alongside of a woman with a baby, and tried to get his hand in her pocket. He did get his hand in, and the other two assisted. The three he followed for half an hour and saw them in conversation. When King put his hand in the woman's pocket one of the prisoners covered King's movements, and the other engaged her in conversation. The prisoner, Smith, tried his hand at cross-examining the officer, but he only strengthened the case for the prosecution. The officer said he knew all three by sight. Smith said he had only been from Philadelphia a few days, and had never been arrested before.

Guilty—Penitentiary six months each.

A WEDDING BROKEN UP.

August Kreher, a German, was charged with keeping a disorderly house on the upper floor of No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street. Officer Adam Mouligan did not know anything about the house or proprietor. On the 3d of September, (Sunday) standing at the foot of the stairs he heard considerable noise and merriment going on above, and the sound of feet as if dancing. He reported to the sergeant in command that he had found a disorderly house. A force of reserves were passed over to the command of Mouligan, and after deploying around the establishment, at a preconcerted signal the house was stormed and all therein captured. It turned out to be a wedding party, and bride and bridegroom were among the prisoners. So Ex-Alderman Hardy stated, and there was no evidence to contradict the statement. It seems that the newly wedded pair were trying the novel method of getting up a "benefit" on starting life yoked together. They said, or rather counsel said, they obtained a special permit from the police to have a little music and dancing, and no one was permitted to enter without a ticket, and the fact that the arrangements were all conducted up stairs, away from public view, counsel said, in his opinion, should have prevented the police from breaking up the wedding party. The court was of the same opinion; the party might be breaking the Sabbath, but they had not violated the law according to the complaint, namely, keeping a disorderly house. Acquitted.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

Julius Salter, German, a one-armed, returned soldier, was complained of by Policeman Peter Henchey, for assault and battery. The officer received a very severe blow on the arm, probably given by the imitation hand, as no fist could leave such a mark and the coat was not cut. The story told by the officer was, that standing on the corner of Elm and Grand streets about three o'clock on Friday morning last, he heard a great deal of noise and wrangling at the corner of Grand and Centre streets. Proceeding to the corner, he saw four men quarreling when he ordered them to be off. Three walked quietly away, but the prisoner, who spoke very imperfect English, refused to go. The officer undertook to push him away when he was struck twice. The story of the prisoner was that he was coming home from a party, slightly under the influence of liquor, when he met three strangers. They first relieved him of his watch, then his pocketbook, then his discharge papers; finally they were going to strip him of his coat, when he called "watch" in his best English, but nobody that did not understand German could make out what it was. When the officer came up, in his excitement he forgot the little English he possessed and wanted to get at the man, and the officer believing that he intended to commit a breach of the peace, arrested him, while the thieves walked off. Defendant proved by his Captain that, while in the Army of the Potomac, he bore an excellent character; that he had often been carried off the field wounded; and that, at the last engagement at Deep Bottom, his hand was so badly shattered that it was amputated on the field.

Guilty.—Judgment suspended.

HOW A HUSBAND BECAME A WITNESS FOR HIS WIFE.

Margaret Kerrigan, a very respectable woman of pleasing appearance, was charged with the crime of shop-lifting. The prisoner when arrested gave her maiden name. The complainant, Richard Marrs, dealer in fancy articles at No. 307 Sixth-avenue, said the prisoner came into his store and made some purchases. After she had bought them and while he was packing them up for her, she made a clean sweep of the counter. First she shoved a dozen combs in her basket, then a dozen forks and knives; then a gross of buttons and sundry other articles. A witness as to character was sworn, who gave his name as John Van Allen: He said he drove an ice-cart for a certain party up town; had done so for two summers. He had known the prisoner three or four years. She had one child.

Q.—What has been her general character. A.—It is the best of character. I never knew her to be other tan honest.

Judge Dowling—Who is this woman married to?

Witness—Me!

Judge Dowling—Did you know that fact, counsel, when you put the witness on the stand?

Counsel—No, your Honor, or I certainly should not have done it.

Guilty—Penitentiary for three months and fined $25.

AN ASTONISHED LAWYER.

Wm. Barnes, who described himself as a mechanic, with a character the finest in the universe, as stated by counsel, was charged with stealing $11 worth of hair of John Stakeham, a dealer in second-hand furniture. Prisoner entered the junk-store and negotiated for the purchase of the hair. Stakeham being in a hurry, told his salesman, John O'Brien, aged 13, to hold on to the hair till it was paid for. When the proprietor of the store left, prisoner coaxed the young salesman to go with him and he would pay him. John, anxious to make a sale, shut up shop and went with him to a place in Grand-street. Salesman was told to wait at the foot of the stairs till prisoner came down. Salesman waited, and prisoner went up stairs and disposed of the hair. He then came down stairs and told Bub to go home and he would bring the money next day or the hair. Neither hair, prisoner or money made their appearance at the junk-shop of Mr. Stakeham next day, or any other, till he was arrested. Counsel was perfectly shocked that any magistrate should consider the transaction in the light of a larceny. He was astonished that the Court should not immediately enter a *nol. pros.* It was a civil suit; there was nothing criminal about it; but his client, rather than put the plaintiff to the trouble of a suit, would pay the amount claimed.

Guilty. Remanded. The decision of the Court astonished the counsel more than it did the prisoner.

A MERCER-STREET BELLE AND HER LOVER.

Mary Temple, otherwise known as Flora Temple, and a very dandified young man who gave the name of Wm. Hale, were charged with assaulting Lovell Bedell. The case excited considerable interest among a certain class of the community that obtain a precarious living by other than brain or handwork. The complainant had formerly been the lover of this fashionable courtezan, well known to many officials. Standing one night at the corner of Houston and Greene-streets talking to a friend, she passed him and gave him a slap in the face. He told her to go away or he would have her arrested, when she came up again, and called him lover and "dead beat," and struck him a second time. He then took hold of her and shoved her back, when the prisoner Hale came up and struck him on the face with his silver-headed cane. On his cross-examination he denied that Mrs. Temple had ever supported him and given him spending money, but acknowledged that he had pawned her things sometimes at her request. He said he made his living by brokerage and dealing in government claims. A number of witnesses were examined, but it did not alter the case or improve the character of those concerned. Flora asked permission to speak; the permit was granted. She said—I lived with this man three years and supported him. I left him, and he has followed me up ever since on the street; he has even come into my house, and I have had to get the police to drive him out, or have had to give him money. When he attacked me once, I was provoked to have him arrested, but when I saw him in court he whined and cried so that I let him go. He annoys me repeatedly.

Judge Kelly—All that may be so, but from the evidence in this case you were the aggressor.

Both were found guilty. Flora was ordered to find bail to keep the peace for a year, and the man was fined $10.

AN EPISODE.

Joseph Lewis, well known around town for keeping houses of bad repute where more robberies took place than was necessary, was convicted last week of keeping a disorderly house in Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. He was brought up on remand for sentence, and judgment would probably have been suspended, but he had gone around and said that he had fixed his case all right with the court. After taking his stand at the bar he was asked if had moved from the promises. He replied that he had sold out, but had not moved out yet, but would do so in a day or two.

Judge Dowling—It has come to the knowledge of the court that you have gone round and said that you had made it all right with the court. If any persons have been seen, this sentence will show you and others that it is throwing money away to rely upon their promises, or their influence.

Lewis—No, Your Honor; I merely said I had sold the place out.

Judge Dowling—I did intend to suspend judgment if you moved out of the place, but I cannot do it after the language you have made use of, after having been convicted and on remand. I will impose the same sentence that I intended at first—Penitentiary one month and fined $50. That will teach men like you to be more respectful in your language to this court.

The sentence was a surprise to the prisoner, who was at liberty on his parole.

OLD COUNTERFEIT. — Officers HORBELT and MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, arrested GODFREY WALBORN yesterday afternoon for attempting to pass upon Mr. G. A. SCHOMBURG, of No. 401 Pearl-street, and Mr. HENRY PETERSON, of No. 189 Cherry-street, a spurious ten-dollar note purporting to have been uttered by the Gloucester County Bank, of Woodbury, N. J. The prisoner was held, last evening, in the Oak-street police station.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 12, 1865

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '67 ... 120	200 American Coal ... 62
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. Indorsed ... 107	200 do ... 62¼
13,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s...C. 107¾	300 Quick. Min. Co ... 50
40,000 do ... 107¼	300 Pac. M. S. Scrip ... 156
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C. New issue ... 105¼	100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co ... 43
15,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R. 105¼	100 do ... 41
50,000 do ... 105¼	40 West. U. Teleg'h ... 72
16,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C. 94½	300 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 93
10,000 U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue ... 98¾	100 Hud. Riv. R. ... 110¾
2,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Ser. ... 99⅜	100 do ... s30 110¼
21,00 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. Th'd Ser..Sm'll 99⅛	50 Nor. & Wor. R. ... 95
13,000 Tenn. 6s ... 76¾	1100 Erie Railway ... 87¼
1,000 Missouri 6s ... 73½	100 do ... s15 87⅛
6,000 do ... 73	100 do ... s15 87½
3,000 Virginia 6s ... 58	700 Reading R. ... 107⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer. ... 29	1500 do ... 107⅛
70,000 do ... 28⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R. ... 110
1,000 Erie 1st M ... 102	50 do ... 2d call 110
2,000 do ... 101¼	600 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 68¼
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 ... 94	200 do ... s30 68
5,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan ... 112¾	400 do ... 68⅛
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M ... 90	100 do ... s5 68⅛
8,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM. 80¾	100 do ... b10 68⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. ... 77	100 do ... b30 68⅛
4,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.2d. 95	200 do ... 2d call 68¼
1,000 Clev.&Tol.S.F.B. 95	100 do ... s10 68¼
1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st. 105	100 Ill. Cen. R. ... 124⅛
1,000 Del., L. & W. 2d. 105	22 Cleve.,Col.&Cin.R. 126
110 Pacific Bank ... 155	100 Chi. & N. W. ... 28¼
10 Am. Exchange Bk. 114	100 Chic. & N.W.Pr. ... 62⅛
25 Fourth Nat. Bank.. 96	200 do ... 62¼
200 do ... 95	100 do ... 62⅛
25 Phenix Bank ... 100	500 do ... 2d call 62¼
200 Canton Co. ... 39¾	50 Chic. & R. I. ... 112⅛
100 do ... 2d call 40	1000 do ... b3 113
100 do ... b10 40	100 do ... 112¾
	100 do ... 112¾
	200 do ... 2d call..s10 112¾
	100 do ... 112⅞
	200 Pitts., F.W. & C. ... 97⅛
	25 do ... 97⅛
	700 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 72¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. 107¾	200 N. Y. Cen. ... 93¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C. 94½	600 do ... 93⅛
4,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series.. 99⅛	200 Erie Railroad ... 88
17,000 do. Third Ser. 99⅛	500 do ... 88⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue ... 98¾	500 do ... 2d call 88⅛
3,000 Tenn. 6s ... 79⅛	500 Reading R. ... 107⅛
10,000 do ... 80	400 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 68⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s ... 73	1000 do ... 68⅛
100,000 Am. Gold...s30 Without int ... 143⅛	100 do ... 68⅛
400 Quick. Min. Co ... 50¼	200 do ... 68⅞
200 do ... s30 50	100 Mich. Cen. R. ... 110
57 Del. & H. C. Co ... 140	200 do ... 110¼
160 Cen. Coal Co ... 60	500 Cleve. & Pitts ... 72⅛
300 Mil.&P.du C.R ... 49¼	25 Chic.&N.W. ... 28
100 Pitts., F.W.&C ... 98	100 do ... 28⅛
100 do ... 98¼	400 Ch. & N. W. Pr ... 62⅛
	300 do ... s30 62⅛
	100 do ... s30 62⅛
	400 Chic. & R. I. ... 113¼
	100 do ... 113⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold ... 144¼	100 Mich. S.&N.I.R..b3 68¼
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer ... 28⅞	100 do ... 68⅛
400 Erie Railroad ... 86⅞	100 do ... s5 68⅛
300 do ... b3 86⅞	200 do ... s3 68⅛
100 do ... c 86⅞	300 do ... b10 68⅛
200 do ... s3 86⅞	200 do ... s3 68⅛
1100 do ... 86⅞	500 do ... 68⅛
100 do ... s5 86⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts ... 72⅛
200 Reading R ... 107⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R..s10 112⅛
200 do ... 107⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr..s3 62⅛
200 do ... s3 107⅛	300 do ... 62⅛
200 do ... 107⅛	200 do ... c 62⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s.b3 107⅛	1200 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 68⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer ... 29	100 do ... s3 68⅛
20,000 do ... 28⅞	200 do ... b3 68⅛
10,000 do ... s3 28⅞	200 do ... c 68⅛
50 New-York Cen ... 93	100 Mich. Cen. R. ... 110
200 do ... b3 93¼	200 Cleve. & Pitts ... 72⅛
200 Erie Railroad ... 85⅞	200 do ... s3 72⅛
200 do ... b3 87⅛	200 do ... b30 72⅛
200 do ... 87⅛	200 do ... 72⅛
400 do ... c 87⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. ... 124⅛
100 do ... s3 87⅛	500 Chic. & R. I. ... 112⅛
600 do ... s10 87⅛	200 do ... s3 112⅛
100 do ... b3 87⅛	300 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 98
800 Reading R ... 107⅛	100 Cum. Coal Co ... c 45¼
200 do ... s3 107⅛	200 Cen. Coal Co ... 58
200 do ... c 107⅛	300 do ... 57¼
200 do ... b3 107⅛	100 do ... s3 58
100 Hudson Riv. R ... s3 111	200 do ... 58⅛
100 do ... s3 111⅛	100 do ... 58⅛
100 do ... b10 111⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co ... b3 50⅛
400 Chi. & N. W. Pr ... 62⅛	100 do ... s3 50⅛
100 do ... b3 62⅛	100 Mil. & P. du C ... 49
200 do ... s3 62⅛	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 93¼	1100 Cleve. & Pitts ... 72¼
100 do ... s3 93⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol ... s30 106½
100 do ... 93⅛	300 do ... b3 107
700 do ... 95⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. ... 113¼
100 do ... s3 93⅛	100 do ... 113
500 do ... b3 93⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. ... s3 28¼
100 Erie Railroad ... b3 88⅛	100 Chic. & N.W.Pr ... 62⅞
300 do ... 88⅛	100 do ... s10 62⅛
100 do ... s3 88⅛	300 do ... s10 62⅛
100 do ... b3 88⅛	100 Canton Co ... 40
1900 do ... 88⅛	100 Cumb. Coal ... b3 43⅞
1100 do ... b3 88⅛	100 do ... 43⅞
100 Hud. Riv. R ... 111⅛	100 do ... 43¾
200 Reading R ... b3 107⅛	200 Cen. Coal Co ... 60
600 do ... 107⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co ... 49⅞
400 do ... 107⅛	200 do ... b3 50⅛
100 M. S. & N. I. R ... s3 68⅛	300 do ... b3 50
2000 do ... s3 68¼	300 do ... b30 50
4400 do ... 68⅞	

TUESDAY, Sept. 5—P. M.

The Associated Banks in the Clearing-house, at the meeting on the National Currency, to-day, very wisely resolved to throw the whole question out of the Clearing-house. The false position of attempting to legislate outside the Banking Law, and to make such legislation arbitrary and binding, was at once discovered, and the meeting adjourned, as a Clearing-house, without day. After this important action—the only action of real importance in the proceedings of the day—a separate meeting of Bank Officers, of a mixed character, part local, part National, was organized to hear the July report of Messrs. GEORGE S. COE and others, on the assorting and redemption scheme, which it had been intended to force through the Clearing-house. The report was formally accepted, and then a resolution adopted that some plan for the uniform redemption of National Bank Notes, *as prescribed by law*, is expedient. To which no serious objection was interposed, although the meeting had by this time been pretty well thinned out by the extreme heat of the Clearing-house rooms, and by the prevailing indifference of many of the Bank Officers to the whole matter. An adjournment to Tuesday of next week, however, was agreed to. The affair is at end, so far as the Clearing-house is concerned, and it has scarcely more vitality left as a subject for a debating club of disaffected Bank Officials.

The price of Gold fell ⅜ per cent. to-day, leaving off 143⅞ ℔ cent., and the speculation lifeless at the decline, owing to the free supply of Cash Gold—that is, Gold for immediate delivery. The Custom-house demand, yesterday, was $448,000, and to-day $552,000, making a million of dollars for the two days; but this was more than supplied at the going rates. There is no export demand. Bills on London left off dull at 109@109¼ ℔ cent. for Bank and Bankers' signatures. Money freely offered to the Brokers at 5 ℔ cent.

The Stock Exchange steady on Governments and upward on nearly all the Railways—Erie Common Shares participating in the advance, which was not the case on the firm market of yesterday afternoon. The price of Erie went up from 86⅞ to 88⅛ ℔ cent. There was a renewed demand for Reading, Michigan Southern and Rock Island, and an advance of ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, which begins to attract fresh attention from the speculators for a rise. The Miscellaneous Shares were steady, and there was renewed firmness in Tennessee and Missouri Bonds after the weakness of yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon; the Railways, except Erie, which partially receded, closing firm:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅜	94¼	N. West Pref.	62¼	62⅜
U. S. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	Rock Island	112⅛	113⅛
U. S. 7-30s	99⅜	99⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅛	98
N. Y. Central	92⅞	93⅛	Cumb'land Coal	43⅞	44
Erie	86⅞	87⅞	Quicksilver	49⅛	49¾
Hudson	110⅞	111⅛	Mariposa	12⅛	12⅛
Reading	107⅛	107⅛	Canton	39⅛	40
Mich. Southern	67⅞	68⅛	Atlantic Mail	145	145
Illinois Central	124⅛	124⅛	American Gold	144¼	143¾
Pittsburgh	71⅞	72⅛	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28⅞
Northwest	28¼	28⅛	Toledo	104⅛	106⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	132	Irving	106
City	175	Metropolitan	116½
Chemical	400	People's	110
State of New-York	112	Grocers'	115
Commerce	104½	Nassau	108
American Exchange	114	Corn Exchange	106½
Pacific	155	Continental	91½
Chatham	130	Manuf's&Merchants'	105
Bank of the Republic	103	Central National	105½
Bank of N. America	103	Fourth National	95½
Hanover	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st M., x div., '68	101¾	Galena & Chi. ex	100¾
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1864	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	95½	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 1stM.	104
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M,'77	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 3d M.	81
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.,'85	102	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	87
Harlem, 1st M., 69, '72	102	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. C.new,1sts,8's,'82	112¾	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	32
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds	90	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95½
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℔ c.	94	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor.	75
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	76½	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	70¼	Mil. & St. P. Income	71½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	78	Marietta & C. 1st M.	82½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	95	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	92
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	104		

The following gentlemen were yesterday made Directors of the Central American Transit Company: Messrs. John P. Yelverton, William H. Webb, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry G. Stebbins, George B. Powell, Solon Humphreys, David Dows, Pickering Clark and J. C. Bancroft Davis.

The week's Exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $3,033,039, against $5,134,988 same week last year. Gold to-day was 143⅞@144⅛; same day last year, 218@228.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,247,821 60, including for Customs, $564,000, and on account of Loan, $251,000; payments, $4,884,135 64: balance, $69,089,398 87.

The following is a statement of the business of the Illinois Central Railroad for August, 1865:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold..8,228.29 for	$92,452 69
Acres interest fund lands sold.. 185.20 for	3,096 20
Acres free lands sold ....1,556.26 for	20,163 69
Total sales during the month of August, 1865..........9,969.75 for	$115,712 58
To which add town lot sales	1,585 00
Total of all	$117,297 58
Cash collected in August	$180,616 12

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	$243,343 17
Receipts from freight	397,846 90
Receipts from mails	6,358 33
Receipts from rent of road	4,000 00
Receipts from other sources	10,000 00
Total receipts in month of August, 1865..	$661,548 40
Total receipts in month of August, 1864..	586,964 55

New-Orleans Trade Review, for the Year Ending Sept. 1, 1865.

From the New-Orleans Price Current, Sept. 1.

The year that has since elapsed has been marked by events the commercial and industrial significance of which is hardly surpassed by their political importance. The Confederate armies, melting away under the combined influences of disease and desertion, were finally compelled to surrender to the Federal forces, and, the contest having been abandoned, the States of the Confederacy are about resuming their former relations to the United States Government. Thus peace is virtually restored, but whether or not it will realize its anticipated benefits to our commercial and industrial classes depends in a great degree on the final settlement of the relations between labor and capital, in connection with the culture of our chief Southern staples. In our remarks on this subject we propose to consider it free from all political bias, and with a single view to our trade and industry, and in order to show what we have lost by the war and recovered since its termination, we commence by a comparison of our principal receipts from the interior during the past year, with those of 1859-60 and 1863-64, as exhibited in the following table:

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR IN THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST AUGUST.

ARTICLES.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1859-60.
Apples, bbls	35,902	39,693	67,416
Bacon, asst. caks., &c	13,582	14,930	45,015
Bacon, bbls. & bxs	4,942	4,432	5,987
Bacon hams, hhds	1,609	14,095	37,814
Bacon in bulk, lbs	——	13,361	39,000
Bagging, pieces	6,371	2,208	21,427
Bale rope, coils	17,876	14,495	125,429
Beans, bbls	12,381	11,558	8,689
Butter, kegs	21,880	30,983	38,345
Butter, bbls	179	69	1,506
Bran, sacks	113,314	44,098	274,277
Beef, bbls. & tcs	25,541	53,082	44,934
Beef, dried, lbs	6,300	3,500	98,726
Cotton, bales	271,015	131,044	2,255,448
Corn in ears, bbls	4,170	40,666	16,092
Corn, shelled, sacks	553,278	410,138	1,722,039
Cotton seed, sacks	18,199	8,729	——
Cheese, bxs	26,781	35,744	95,805
Candles, bxs	31,717	48,262	110,405
Coal, Western, bbls	994,770	265,298	2,900,000
Dried apples, &c., bbls	1,214	2,026	70
Flaxseed, tierces	425	55	1,121
Flour, bbls	790,824	399,897	974,340
Feathers, bags	5	——	936
Glassware, boxes	2,851	612	68,870
Hemp, bales	2,559	303	4,883
Hides	9,951	22,256	163,568
Hay, bales	226,764	170,956	152,659
Iron, pig, tons	——	60	643
Leather, bundles	3,585	3,358	6,115
Lard, tierces and bbls	2,981	18,027	65,784
Lard, kegs	7,303	9,655	90,699
Lime, Western, bbls	14,029	14,641	33,143
Lead, pigs	5	30	80,964
Lead, bar, kegs	——	——	1,658
Molasses, bbls	18,725	143,460	313,840
Oats, bbls. and sacks	278,938	735,562	659,550
Onions, bbls	17,552	13,322	26,401
Oil, lard, bbls	2,508	1,162	9,333
Potatoes, bbls	31,523	150,615	207,698
Pork, tierces and bbls	41,795	67,022	216,523
Pork, hhds	——	580	1,874
Pork in bulk, lbs	230,800	——	3,803,500
Porter and Ale, bbls	11,604	8,405	20,940
Packing Yarn, reels	789	83	3,748
Skins, Deer, pkgs	117	69	1,542
Shot, kegs	17	225	4,001
Sugar, hhds	9,345	75,153	195,185
Sugar, bbls	2,045	8,238	4,808
Soap, boxes	86,287	18,846	12,202
Shingles, M	1,064	58	7,000
Staves, M	1,907	346	10,178
Tallow, bbls	332	57	1,025
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	2,410	1,363	80,955
Tobacco, chewing, boxes	13,939	14,184	14,544
Tobacco, bales	79	96	274
Twine, bundles	2,151	1,899	8,508
Whisky, bbls	21,243	16,615	185,042
Wheat, bbls. and sacks	2,024	529	13,116

In examining the above table, many of our readers will be surprised at the falling off in our receipts of sugar and molasses compared with last year's, as well as with those before the war. The general result will appear more discouraging when we reflect that the receipts of cotton, which must still be regarded as the chief support of our trade, consist mainly of the remains of old crops, released by the termination of the war from the restrictions which previously detained them in the interior. On the other hand, it must not be overlooked that from the enhanced price of nearly every article on the list, but particularly of cotton, sugar and molasses, the total value shows a much less unfavorable result, even when it is reduced to the gold standard. The heaviest decrease in Western produce is in pork and bacon, the consumption of which has been restricted by the interruption to the culture of our Southern staples.

The ability of the Southern planter to pay for Western produce must ever depend upon the degree of his success in the culture of cotton and sugar. Hardly more than 25 ℔ cent., of the market value of the crop accrues to the planter. The residue is distributed in unequal portions, between the farmer, the packer and provision dealer, the manufacturer of engines, machinery, and agricultural implements, the importers of foreign goods required on plantation, and the various mercantile classes, steamboatmen, ship-masters, &c., who are employed in carrying it to market and in its sale or exportation. The share of the Western farmer approximates to that of the planter. If we estimate the loss of Southern crops by the war at two hundred millions per annum, not more than fifty millions per annum of that amount can be set down as borne by the South, unless for that portion, the cost of the production of which had been paid for before the war. Of the remaining one hundred and fifty millions per annum, fifty millions annually may be safely charged to the West, and the residue irregularly divided, as stated above.

The whole question of the revival of our commerce, and the restoration of our former prosperity depends upon the labor question.

This proposition naturally leads to the consideration of the important consequences that must result from the abolition of slavery, as one of the accomplished facts of the late war. We have no other present resource than the paid labor of the freedmen. If the latter have the liberty, under their new status, of service or idleness at their option, can we rely upon their labor? Will they not rather prefer the savage enjoyments of a life of idle liberty, like the Indians who preceded them? An acre or two of corn and sweet potatoes, with the spoils of the forest and the bayou, will furnish sufficient, in this genial climate, for all the actual necessaries of life. A few hours' labor and as many hours' sport, would supply the freedman's wants, and enable him during the long Summer's day to enjoy all the luxury of rest under the shade of the surrounding forest. But what would be his condition? Would not his very happiness contain the seeds of death? Would not idleness, with its legion of attendant vices and miseries, be followed by personal suffering and moral degradation? Would it not be a blessing to him, as well as to society, if he were compelled to work—if he were forced to earn by honest labor the wages necessary to provide for his personal wants as a civilized being, and, at the same time be led to practice those virtues which may gradually elevate him in moral rank, and raise him, perchance, as much above his former slave life as idleness would degrade him below it. These facts are serious questions. Inasmuch as they affect the physical and moral welfare of the negro, humanity invokes their consideration; and to the extent that they relate to production, they demand the attention of the political economist. The Southern States, as political organizations, and the Southern people, as social communities, rest under a grave responsibility in this matter, from which they are not relieved by the equal, if not far greater responsibilities of the North. The negro has not been freed by successful servile insurrection. His liberty has been forced upon him by the war. He accepts his new status with mingled feelings of joy and sadness, of hope and doubt. The most of the race are buoyant with anticipations of enjoying the pleasures that imagination has pictured as the fruit of liberty; but multitudes would gladly return to their old masters, their old homes, and their former relief from all care for the future in their old plantation life. But whatever be their hopes or their fears, they should still be the objects of the solicitude and the benevolence of the State and the people, to protect them from the evils of license, and fit them for the enjoyment of rational liberty. To effect these humane purposes, and preserve social order, we can see no other sure resort than a new labor system, to be prescribed and enforced by the State, with the efficient support of the Federal Government. Such a system, inspired by humanity and enjoined by policy, and conceived under a practical knowledge of the negro character, as well as from the experimental results of the Freedmen's Bureau, could hardly fail to succeed.

With the compulsory labor of a judicious negro code, the plantation may again be made productive. The Gulf States may again require fleets of Western steamboats to transport to their levee landings and commercial marts the pork and bacon, the corn and flour, the bagging and rope, the agricultural implements and manufactured goods, requisite for the support of their hired freedmen, or the cultivation of their plantations; and so of the Northern manufacturers and ship-owners and mercantile classes, the prosperity of all of whom must depend upon the success of our labor system.

In any event, however, whether the country becomes a partial wilderness and its impoverished people derive a bare subsistence from the soil, without a dollar of surplus to spend abroad; or whether a judicious labor system shall restore an efficient cultivation of the soil, and return to the planter a fair profit over the cost of production to exchange for the surplus of other communities, we must in candor say, we can see no reasonable prospect, at least during the present generation, of the restoration of our former prosperity. It is not lands we want; it is labor. Under any provisions of a labor system, it will be found that the loss of life by disease and the casualties of war have so greatly reduced the number of able-bodied workingmen, that our crops must be proportionally deficient. Whether we shall ever be able to supply the deficiency by the importation of coolies, is too remote a question for present consideration. Our immediate duty concerns the force now at our disposal, and the measures that may be necessary to make it efficient, for the welfare of both laborer and planter.

The general cotton movement of the year, and its accelerated progress toward the close are shown by the following table:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Exports.
September to May inclusive	63,747	43,300	61,740
June	33,655	19,400	13,912
July	64,755	32,400	41,101
August	108,858	53,000	75,598
Bales	271,015	148,100	192,351

The exports comprise 21,326 bales to Great Britain, 5,952 to France, 402 to North of Europe, (St. Petersburgh,) 167 to Spain and 164,504 coastwise, embracing 15,993 to Boston, 2,735 to Providence, 144,190 to New-York, 1,355 to Philadelphia and 231 to other ports.

The receipts of new crop to date have been confined to 22 bales, the first being a bale from Concordia Parish which came to hand Aug. 11, and classing Middling, brought 45c. ℔ lb.

A large part of the receipts have come forward in extremely bad order, and no inconsiderable portion in seed, and in bags, sacks, and crates, which have given lucrative employment to the pickeries and presses where they have been reboxed, rebaled, compressed and, put in shipping order. The unusual quantity of loose cotton disengaged from the original packages and repacked in new bales, has diminished the average weight of the shipments and constantly swelled the stock above the running account.

The followinging tables, which have explanatory captions, we have compiled from our records, under the impression that they would probably be found interesting to parties engaged in the cotton trade:

Seasons.	Receipts N. Orleans.	Aver. price per bale.	Total Value.
1853-54	1,440,779	$38 00	$54,749,602
1854-55	1,284,768	40 00	51,390,720
1855-56	1,759,293	40 00	70,371,720
1856-57	1,513,247	57 00	86,255,079
1857-58	1,678,616	52 50	88,127,340
1858-59	1,774,298	53 00	92,037,794
1859-60	2,255,448	48 50	109,389,228
1860-61	1,849,312	50 00	92,465,600
1861-62	38,880	45 50	1,769,040
1862-63	22,078	231 32	5,107,082
1863-64	131,044	356 20	46,677,872
1864-65	271,015	270 54	73,326,398
Total 12 years	16,289,873		$817,225,507

Date of receipt of First bale.	Rec'ts of new crop to Sept. 1.	Total receipts at New-Orleans.	Total crop.
1853........Aug. 9	74	1853-54...1,440,779	2,930,027
1854........July 25	1,391	1854-55...1,284,768	2,847,339
1855........July 26	23,282	1855-56...1,759,293	3,527,845
1856........July 15	1,166	1856-57...1,513,247	2,939,519
1857........Aug. 15	33	1857-58...1,678,616	3,113,962
1858........July 25	4,834	1858-59...1,774,298	3,851,481
1859........July 28	9,698	1859-60...2,255,448	4,675,770
1860........July 5	36,670	1860-61...1,849,312	3,699,926
1861........Aug. 11	61	1861-62... 38,880	——
1862........	——	1862-63... 22,078	——
1863........Sept. 7	——	1863-64... 131,044	——
1864........Aug. 14	12	1864-65... 271,015	——
1865........Aug. 11	22		

Death of an Eminent Western Merchant.

From the Missouri Republican, Sept. 7.

Mr. PIERRE CHOUTEAU, Jr., whose death we announce this day, was a man who acted too conspicuous a part in the history of this section of the country to pass with only a simple announcement of the fact that he has died. He was the son of PIERRE CHOUTEAU, who, with his brother AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, came here and laid the foundation of this city with LACLEDE, in the year 1765. His father died about fifteen years ago, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. It may be well said that the present object of our remarks was the last connecting link between the present generation and the one which first settled on this spot.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU, Jr., was born on the 19th of January, 1789, in this city, and, we believe, at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, in the house then occupied by his grandmother, who came here with her two sons in 1764. The advantages for education were very limited at that time, but such as they were he availed himself of. He commenced active life at a very early age—say about fifteen years—acting as clerk for his uncle AUGUSTE and his father, PIERRE CHOUTEAU, Sr., who were then very largely engaged in the Indian fur trade. He also commenced for himself at a very early period, and it really is astonishing at this day to look back to the different points once occupied by him and associates as trading ports.

It can hardly be believed, but the fact is that at the time he commenced doing business for himself, the mouth of the Osage was in the Indian country, and so was Quincy, Illinois. From these points he followed the Indians as they receded. On the Missouri he at different times occupied the places where now are St. Joseph and Kansas, and then Belleview, Council Bluffs, Fort Pierre, Fort Berthold, the Post of the Mandans, Fort Union at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and lastly Fort Benton—or the head of navigation of the Missouri. He also followed the Indians as they receded up the Osage River, from its mouth to its very head, and did the same thing on the Mississippi, from Keokuk to St. Paul, having trading ports all along the rivers.

At a very early period of his life he went up to Du-

tongue at the request of JULIEN DUBUQUE, to trade with the Sacs and Fox Indians then inhabiting that country. This was perhaps as early as 1806 or 1807, making the trip from here there in a canoe. During the time he was engaged in the fur business he made many trips to the Indian country, ascending the Missouri River and descending in canoes.

At a very early period he formed associations with different persons in this city engaged in the same business, viz: MANUEL LIZA, BERNARD PRATTE, ANTOINE CHENIE, BARTHOLOMEW BERTHOLD, JOHN P. CABANNE and A. P. CHOUTEAU and many others at a later period, as also with JOHN JACOB ASTOR, all of whom he survived. These persons, together with himself, controlled the entire Indian trade of this country, and it is to him and them that we are indebted for the turn given to the trade of this vast region, extending as far South as the Cross Timbers of Texas, and as far Northwest as the Blackfeet country, and, at one time as far North as the falls of St. Anthony. In this vast region they had traders and trading posts, all receiving their supplies from this place, and making their returns also here.

If time permitted us, much interesting matter could be here stated. The trade to Santa Fé was also in their hands. All Mr. CHOUTEAU's early associates have been dead for many years, yet he continued in the business to the very day of his death. From long habit, he had actually become fond of it, and to say that he understood it would really not convey a fair idea of his deep knowledge of this peculiar trade. To do this business he was necessarily drawn into very extended operations, not only here, but in all the Eastern cities, as well as England and many parts of Europe. Many of the goods needed for the Indian trade were of European manufacture, and a large part of the furs had also to be sent there to find a market, as far, indeed, as Russia.

In this way, it may well be said, that his mercantile transactions extended nearly over the whole world. It is no idle flattery to say that all this vast business was done with an ease and apparent comfort which was perfectly surprising. He was at all times entirely master of all his business, and could tell at a moment the state and condition of any account or transaction. His memory was never at fault. Perhaps no man ever lived who was better prepared by nature for a large merchant than he was, and, in addition to his adaptation to it, it may be said, that he loved mercantile and financial occupations. In questions of this character he was really at home.

It is not our purpose to write at this time a biographical notice of Mr. CHOTEAU; we merely wish to let the present generation, to whom he was barely known, learn a few leading facts concerning him. Although he has made his home here all his life, yet so rapid and radical are the changes in our population, that we hazard but little in saying that he was hardly personally known to one man in fifty in our city. He was literally surrounded by a new generation. He saw this a small village—he leaves it a large and flourishing city. When a boy the French and Indian languages were the only ones heard. At his death one is not much more common than the other, even the French descendants have in many cases forgotten how to speak French.

Mr. CHOUTEAU never took part in politics, although in 1820 he, together with BERNARD PRATTE, Sr., was selected as representative of the earlier settlers of this country, to represent this county in the State Convention which made our first constitution. With this exception, he invariably refused to take any part whatever in politics, although he was a man of very decided views on all the questions which presented themselves, but he made his mercantile business his whole occupation.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last: 12 bbls. Ashes, 11,429 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. and 425 bags Corn Meal, 15,488 bushels Wheat, 80,834 bushels Corn, 1,062 bushels Rye, 16,744 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Malt, 10,996 bushels Barley, 751 pkgs. Provisions, and 110 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more active and firmer, sales having been made of 70 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$8 12½ for Pots, and $7 75@$8 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs. Shippers are buying to fill Continental orders. Liberal exports were made during the week, to German ports, partly from first hands.

CANDLES—Have been in good request, and held with more firmness.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, at buoyant prices, including Java at 26c.@27c.; Rio at 18¼c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 23c. ℔ lb., in gold. Sales, since our last, 9,100 bags Rio.

COTTON—Has been in lively request and prices have favored sellers, Middlings closing buoyantly at 45c.@46c., chiefly within the range ℔ lb. The receipts thus far in the current week have averaged 4,775 bales a day, against sales and resales of 3,750 bales a day. The week's exports of Cotton from this port add up 3,713 bales, including 3,629 bales to Liverpool, and 84 to Glasgow.

COTTON TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS,

During each of the last ten years, ending Sept. 1:

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks, Sept. 1.
1864–65	271,015	192,351	83,289
1863–64	131,044	128,130	4,575
1862–63	22,078	23,750	....
1861–62	38,880	27,678	120
1860–61	1,849,312	1,915,852	10,118
1859–60	2,255,448	2,214,296	73,934
1858–59	1,774,298	1,777,171	26,022
1857–58	1,678,616	1,659,707	30,230
1856–57	1,513,247	1,516,921	7,321
1855–56	1,759,293	1,795,023	6,995

The receipts, average price and total value of cotton received at New-Orleans during each of the last twelve seasons, ending with Sept. 1, have been as follows:

	Receipts. Bales.	Average price per bale.	Total value.
1853–54	1,440,779	$38 00	$54,749,602
1854–55	1,284,768	40 00	51,390,720
1855–56	1,759,293	40 00	70,371,720
1856–57	1,513,247	57 00	86,255,079
1857–58	1,678,616	52 50	88,127,340
1858–59	1,774,298	53 00	92,037,794
1859–60	2,253,448	48 50	109,389,228
1860–61	1,849,312	50 00	92,465,600
1861–62	38,880	45 50	1,769,049
1862–63	22,078	231 32	5,107,082
1863–64	131,044	356 20	46,677,872
1864–65	271,015	270 54	73,326,398
Total for 12 years	16,289,873	Ag'te value	$817,225,507

The exports of cotton from New-Orleans during the year ending with Sept. 1, 1865, were to the following places:

New-York	144,190	Great Britain	21,326
Boston	15,993	France	5,952
Providence	2,735	St. Petersburgh	402
Philadelphia	1,355	Spain	167
Other Amer. ports	231	Total foreign	27,847
Total coastwise	164,504		

Comparative Statement of the Cotton Trade of New-York and New-Orleans, year ending with Sept. 1, 1865.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stock Sept. 1, '65.
New-York, bales	1,400,901	54,213	74,862
New-Orleans, bales	271,015	192,351	83,239

Mobile Cotton Statistics from Sept. 1, 1864, to Aug. 25, 1865.

	Receipts	Exports.	Quantity Destroyed.	Stock Aug. 25, '65.
Total, bales	76,618	48,658	11,385	34,575

Stocks of Cotton at the close of the year ending with Sept. 1 1865.

In New-York, bales	74,862
In Savannah, bales	4,251
In Mobile, bales	34,575
In New-Orleans, bales	83,239
Grand total, bales	196,927

FISH—A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at declining prices. Sales since our last amount to 8,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7@$7 60; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 85@$8 35, chiefly at $7 90@$8 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$9 15 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$7 00	@$7 60
Extra State	7 85	@ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 95	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@11 00
Extra Genesee	8 40	@11 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	9 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is inactive and depressed. Sales since our last 500 bbls., at $9 40@$10 55 for poor to good, and $10 60@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including Superfine at $5 60@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $4 75 for Western, $4 75@$4 90 for Jersey, and $5 35@$5 45 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—A fair demand prevails for the leading articles in the line, at full and rising prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and has declined 1c.@3c. ℔ bushel, Winter being most depressed. Sales have been reported of 55,000 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $2, Amber Wisconsin at $1 65@$1 66, Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$1 64, and Amber State at $2 05@$2 08 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand, at a reduction of 1c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales 90,000 bushels at 75c.@87c. for unsound, and 88c.@90c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Barley quiet and nominal. Barley Malt is unaltered. Western Oats have been quiet and depressed, at 54c.@55c., and State at 52c.@53c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive and unsettled.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Sep 12, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144⅜
Superfine Flour, ℔ bbl.	$9 60@ $9 90	$7 00@ $7 60
Extra State Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 00@ 10 40	7 85@ 8 35
Extra Western Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 10@ 15 00	7 95@ 14 00
Extra Canada Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 90@ 12 00	7 90@ 11 00
Southern Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 60@ 15 00	9 40@ 14 00
Rye Flour, ℔ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 60@ 6 25
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	4 75@ 5 45
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	2 15@ 2 40
Red and Am. Wheat, ℔ bus.	2 20@ 2 50	1 58@ 2 15
Corn, ℔ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	75@ 90
Rye, ℔ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	1 00@ 1 08
Barley, ℔ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 10@ 1 25
State Oats, ℔ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	52@ 55

GREASE—Sales 20,000 lbs. at 16c. ℔ lb.

HAY—Is more abundant and in less request at 60c.@90c. for North River bale, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at 20c.@50c. for one year old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand and very firm.

LEATHER—Has been quite active, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of sellers—the current receipts of desirable qualities being insufficient to meet the requirements of buyers. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 43c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak light cropped, 44c.@49c.; Oak middle cropped, 49c.@54c.; Oak bellies, cropped, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 36½c.@37½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 37½c.@38½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 35c.@36c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@31c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 36c.@43c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Has been in request and held firmly.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more sought after and firmer to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 12@$1 18 ℔ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $5 25@$6 ℔ 280 lbs.; and Resin at $5 37½@$17 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $7@$10 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $2 10@$2 18; Linseed at $1 59@$1 61; Olive Oil at $1 95@$2 05; Red Oil at $1 10@$1 20; Grease Oil at $1 40@$1 55 ℔ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.—The market has been less active since our last, although holders remain firm. The absence of any further news from the Arctic fleet has produced quiet in the market for whale. The transactions for the week embrace sales of 122 bbls. Sperm, at $2 30, and 240 bbls. Whale, at $1 67½, which is an advance on previous quotations of the latter.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. sperm.	Bls. whale.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 11, 1865	27,450	66,447	479,500
Same time last year	51,040	62,955	596,700

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand at 35c.@36c. for Crude; 57c.@59c. for Refined, in bond; 76c.@77½c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says there were no sales made last week. Mills all sold ahead. As goods are manufactured they go to the consumer. Most of the mills are sold up to the 1st of January.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $32 37½@$32 75, closing at $32 37½, cash, for New Mess; $30@$31 for 1863–4 Mess; $28 25@$29 for Prime Mess; $31@$31 50 for thin Mess; $24 25@$25 for [illegible] ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 1[illegible]c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams: sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon is dull; sales, 250 boxes Cumberland cut, on private terms. Lard is steadily advancing; sales, 750 tierces and bbls., at 21c.@27c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb. Beef is in good request, at $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is unaltered. Butter is in fair demand, at 32c.@40c. for poor to good, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 23c.@32c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 10¼c.@16½c. for poor to very choice ℔ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	37	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	34	@36
Welch tubs—first quality	34	@36
Welch tubs—second quality	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	37	@38
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	30	@32
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	27	@29
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	25	@27
Western—common	23	@25

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16	@16½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15½	@16
Farm Dairies—first quality	15½	@16
Farm Dairies—second quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—common	12	@13
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@12

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144⅜
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$39 37½@$41 50	$30 00 @$32 75
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl.	34 50 @ 35 25	24 25 @ 25 00
Hams, ℔ lb	19 @ 23	19 @ 23
Shoulders, ℔ lb	17¾ @ 18	15 @ 16½
Bacon, ℔ lb	20¾ @ 26	17 @ 19
Plain Mess Bf., ℔ bl.	19 00 @ 22 00	8 50 @ 12 00
Lard, ℔ lb	20 @ 24½	21 @ 27
State Butter, ℔ lb	46 @ 60	32 @ 45
Cheese, ℔ lb	15 @ 24	10¼ @ 16½

RICE—Has been in moderate demand, and held very firmly, including Carolina at $11 25@$12 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request at steady prices.

SEEDS—Have attracted more attention, including Calcutta Linseed at $2 60, in gold, ℔ bushel, and Flax and Timothy at former quotations.

SPICES—Have been in fair request and very stiffly held.

SOAP—Has been in more demand and dearer. The local manufacturers have advanced their prices 1c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been actively sought after, and on the advance. Sales since our last, 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@15¼c., and 1,680 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@15¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active demand at 15¼c.@20¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 165,000 lbs. at 15¾c.@16¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 500 bbls., in lots, at $2 25@$2 26; nearly all at $2 25 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,000 Staves, at 30s.; also, by steamer, 575 bales Cotton, at ½d. ℔ lb., and 7,000 bushels Corn, at 6½d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, a brig, with grain, on private terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS

THE METROPELITES.

A NOVEL.

BY HENRY ST. CLAR.

1 Vol. 12mo. Extra cloth. Pp. 575. Price $2.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

Publishers,

Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED DRAUGHTSMAN, who is ready and accurate in the calculation of quantities and surfaces of machinery; experience in planning and erection of machinery not essential; a permanent situation for a reliable man. Applications to be made by letter, addressed to Box No. 698 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, for the jewelry, silver ware and bronze and fancy goods department of our store. Apply by letter only, giving references, to BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH OR ENGLISH girl to go a short distance in the country, to do chamberwork, waiting and assist with the ironing; must bring good written recommendations. Apply at No. 7 West 29th-st., near 5th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, 14 TO 15 years of age; must write a good hand, and reside with his parents; west side of town; references required. Call at Room No. 1, No. 218 Fulton-st., after 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, neat and obliging. Call at No. 126 West 4th-st., on Wednesday, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL, EFFICIENT housekeeper, or matron, for young ladies' seminary on the Hudson. Apply to Mr. M., at Schermerhorn, Bancroft Co.'s book-store, No. 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OF age in a wholesale stationery establishment. Address, in own handwriting, stating reference, Box No. 5,648 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN ENtering and at the books; one familiar with Yankee notions preferred. Address, with full recommendations, Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, thoroughly competent. Apply to HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., No. 388 Broadway, between 3 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 West Washington-place, between 9 and 11 this morning.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S maid; must come well recommended. Call at No. 132 West 14th-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG man who has had some experience in railroad or express company would be preferred. Address G. E. C., Box No. 5,806 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO LEARN ANY PERson in one hour's time my new system of graining to imitate the finest rosewood, mahogany, maple, oak, marble and seashells in the known world in oil. Satisfaction warranted. Address, with stamp and $1, for sample of painting, private terms, and all necessary instructions, J. W. WILSON, Somerford, Madison County, Ohio.

GIRLS WANTED—TO PUT UP TRIMMINGS. Also a good office boy. Apply at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Packing Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material. ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; is a person of education and experience in the care of children; has lived in the best of families, to whom she can refer as to character; understands all kinds of plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 590 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.; ring the bell; or a note sent for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid; would wait on an invalid; would like to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., from 10 until 2 o'clock; seven years' reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS; is an American woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with light chamberwork; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 277 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS, BY A respectable German girl, a competent dressmaker, a situation as seamstress; has lived out in first-class families here. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 154 4th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting and thoroughly understands her business; best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 44 West 13th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands European and American cooking in all its varieties; has unexceptionable city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; capable of taking charge of a child from birth, and to sew. Call or address this week at No. 18 West 38th-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock, at present employer's.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would go out as laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general housemaid, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as chambermaid and nurse; wages $10. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A young woman; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 65 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of housework. Call or address H. A. H., at No. 39 6th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; is a baker; willing to do the coarse washing; city reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has good recommendations. Can be seen until engaged at No. 85½ West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress in a small family; best city reference. Call at No. 255 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID in a private family; would be willing to do fine washing if required; can do fluting. Call at No. 137 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of city references. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, to cook, wash and iron, with good reference. Call at No. 176 East 28th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF NEAT AND INDUStrious habits, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 255 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION BY a middle-aged American lady. For references apply to No. 94 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 299½ 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant married man, without family, as practical gardener and farmer, the laying out of grounds and the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, the care of greenhouse and grapery; is a first-rate hand over horses and a good steady driver; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; the advertiser (a Scotchman) has had extensive experience in gardening generally, both in this country and Britain; is a married man and has a small family; can give satisfactory references and is confident he can give satisfaction as a gardener; a private place preferred. Address GARDENER, care of Mr. Smith, 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a good, temperate, honest, industrious young man; can bring the very best of city reference as to being well qualified for the business he applies for and of the same character he represents himself to be. Call on or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Taylor's stable, No. 142 East 24th-st., all this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses and harness; is a good and careful driver; has the best recommendation from his last employer. Address M. F.; Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, lately landed in this country, a situation as groom; understands the care of horses; would be willing to work on a farm or garden. Call on or address No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN a woolen house in New-York or any part of the world, is desired by an American educated in Germany; highest city references given by addressing L. L., Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German gardener; knows the business in all its branches; would be willing to take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter; has best of reference. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY OR SHIPping clerk by a man who can give the best of reference; would do porter's work in a large establishment. Address, for three days, R. N., Factoryville, North Shore Post-office, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A car-shop by a person having 19 years' experience in a railroad shop; can produce unexceptionable reference; no objection to go South. Address A. H., No. 576 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver, and has the best of reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; can come well recommended; no objections to the country. Address T. M., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDed, a situation in a butcher's shop, as helper; understands taking care of a horse and driving a coach. Address JAS. HALPIN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; understands the care of horses in all its branches. Address M. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER OR express driver, by a young man lately from Washington; best of reference furnished. Address W. S., Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; with good references; prefers the country. Address H. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter or watchman in a wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; good reference. Address B, No. 268 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his business perfect; has good city reference. Call at Tattersall's stables, corner 40th-st. and 6th-av. (Colored.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man, a Scotchman, having had the management of some of the first places in the country. Address W. J., No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, single; nothing but a first-class situation will be accepted. Apply at J. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; no objection to the country; has 11 years' reference. Address, for two days, P. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; understands the care of horse, carriage and harness; prefers the country; best of reference. Address M. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; lived five years in one place; well recommended. Call or address D. D., No. 7 East 39th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; best reference. Address A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE gardener who has first-rate references. Apply to Messrs. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, either in the city or country; has good references. Address J. F., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, as farmer, vegetable gardener, or coachman; best of reference. Call, for 3 days, at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; civil and obliging; good city reference. Address B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; country preferred; has four years' good reference. Address R. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; can give the best of city reference. Address J. H. K., Station G, New-York.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN OFFERS his service as in-door servant any place he can find a comfortable home. Address J. GREEN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, WHOLESALE Blank-book Manufacturers, Booksellers and Stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.

References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John. R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

Offers facilities for a first-class education in all branches. Situated in the beautiful town of Englewood, N. J., on the Palisades, near the city. Next term opens Sept. 20.

J. A. FOWLER, WM. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

YONKERS, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys.

W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M.,

PRIVATE TEACHER, No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st.; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE F. HEUMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

MISS V. T. WILKINS, PURPOSING TO open a French and English school for young ladies in the vicinity, and having taken the school-room of the church in 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., until more suitable accommodations can be obtained, will be ready to receive pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Full particulars may be obtained by application at her residence, No. 214 West 20th-st., after school hours.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest cor. of 21st-st., is now open. Pupils prepared for the School of Mines and for Colleges.

Dr. JOHN B. MOORE, Principal.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Sezee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, at 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES STERLING'S SCHOOL—No. 23 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

MR. T. S. CUMMINGS HAS RESUMED his lessons in drawing and painting, as heretofore. Apply at residence, No. 105 East 28th-st.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

An English, French and classical school for young gentlemen, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18. JOSEPH D. HULL,

Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., on

MONDAY, Sept. 11.

School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

Mrs. STEERS will be in town Sept. 8.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 268 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

For particulars address as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

NO. 71 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.,

Now in its forty-sixth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 11, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Sommers, Imbrie, (Jersey City,) Rankin, (Newark,) Hornblower, (Paterson;) Dr. Trask, Astoria; Dr. Sanford, Ravenswood; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, Charles Henschel, H. W. B. Woodhull, J. W. Elliot, O. P. Wells, John Osborn, Otto Fullgraff; Messrs. Wm. H. Webb, Stephen P. Russell, Peter S. Hoe, Robert Carter, and many others whose names, together with commendatory letters, will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will open on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

A pleasant home is provided in the family of the Principal for pupils from abroad.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

MISS PORTER'S

School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL

Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss Armstrong, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., for boys under 12.—Instruction and management adapted to young pupils. Among the appliances to promote health and physical culture are: Military drill, ponies for riding and driving, gymnastics, gardening, rowing, swimming, skating, &c.

E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 23 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 14. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session opens Sept. 13, at 6 P. M. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; JARED REID, Jr., Principal. (Staten Island Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st., 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.)

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE ALLISON FRENCH AND ENGLISH school No. 133 West 16th-st., opens MONDAY, Sept. 11; the course of instruction includes English, French, Music, &c. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained at the school or by written application.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.

STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 11 WEST 27th-st., near Broadway, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars may be had at the store of Charles Scribner, Esq., No. 124 Grand-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its ninth semi-annual session Sept. 18.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, (at Riverdale,) late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL, English and French school, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—73TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss STEVENS, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their Day and Boarding School on the 19th September at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 39th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—237 AND 239 4th av. reopens Sept. 11. Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S

School for Boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, New-York.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 21. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 292 Henry-st., near Grand.

JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 14 years of age, may be found in a pleasant location at Stratford, Conn., under the care of Rev. E. B. EMERSON, where both the intellectual and religious culture of the pupils receive attention. Number of scholars limited to 12. The Fall term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Wednesday of October. For information or circulars apply to the Principal, or Mr. F. H. LUMMUS, No. 82 John-st., New-York.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. Principal, Mrs. R. B. SEARLES.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, Sept. 20, at No. 116 West 21st-st., (old No. 74.)

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS BLEM'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, reopens Sept. 20.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence 66 East 17th-st.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Fall Term will commence ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.

For circulars giving full information in regard to the mode of instruction, terms, tuition fees, graduation, &c., address Post-office Box No. 1,965.

H. BOOTH, Chicago.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER WHO SPEAKS FLUENTLY the French, German and English languages, wishes to teach a little class of five or six children in a gentleman's family. She also teaches the English branches, music and drawing, if required. The best references will be given. Direct to Miss WINTER, No. 250 East Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EITHER FULL or partial employment. Acquirements: Organ, piano, singing, drawing, painting, ornamentals, all English branches; references from prominent institutions; terms low. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

TO TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—A GRADuate of Williams College desires to travel in Europe as a tutor or secretary; satisfactory references given. Apply to YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL SCHOOL, A RESIDENT French governess; the lady qualifications for the position must be in all respects satisfactory. Apply, giving references, to C. D. L., No. 226 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUcate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, in the city, a gentleman to assist in the English branches; he must be a good penman. Address, with terms and reference, R. D., Station G.

TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.—Address all applications to the National Teachers' Institute, No. 486 Broadway. For teachers wanted this day, see *Tribune.*

A FREE ACADEMY GRADUATE, B. A., wishes a situation as teacher of English and higher branches and military drill; city preferred; fair salary required. Address W. A., No. 308 9th-av.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher in a private family; is thoroughly competent to teach the English branches, French and music. Address Box No. 1,993 New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL-DAY, male teachers, classics and primary department. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., after 2 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY IN REduced circumstances, educated and accomplished, and of good personal appearance, desires to correspond with a gentleman with a view to matrimony. Address Mrs. JOSEPHINE MORTIMER, Schenectady, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Applicants must be between 21 and 36 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—CHILDREN OF CYPRESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—TOODLES.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERMANN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—KING LEAR.

DODWORTH HALL—GREAT BULL-FROG EXHIBITION.

IRVING HALL—THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

BELVEDERE LION PARK—Afternoon and Evening—GRAND CONCERTS.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices up to a late period from the Indian Council at Fort Smith. On the 8th inst. Judge COOLEY read an address to the Indians, which was responded to by the Cherokees to the effect that they had no power to treat, but would refer any proposition the government would make to their National Council. Responses from other tribes of a similar character were made. On Saturday, the council was taken up in reading the stipulations to be imposed by the government upon all treaties in the Southwest. The stipulations propose a grand consolidation of all Indian tribes into one nation, the territory of which shall be the present Indian Territory, and such other as the government may decide upon. The tribes now living in Kansas are to be removed South, and the Southwestern tribes are expected to compel the Indians of the plains to observe the treaties. The Indians say they understand they were called to meet the late rebel tribes, and renew friendly relations with them, and not to make new treaties, which they say they are unwilling and unauthorized to do. On Monday replies were made to the propositions presented them on Saturday. All spoke favorably of the policy of the government, and appear anxious to renew friendly relations with it. Many of them promise their aid in bringing the hostile Indians of the plains to terms.

CHAS. PALMER, one of the committee appointed by the mass meeting for the purpose of inviting the President of the United States and his Cabinet to visit Richmond, publishes a report of his interview, in which he says: "The President spoke with much feeling in relation to the unhappy situation of Richmond and the condition of the South generally, which I think he will help as much as circumstances will allow. Take him all in all, I do not believe any proud monarch of Europe, whose race of kings by divine right has flourished a thousand years of time, has a clearer conception of his duties and knows better how to temper justice with mercy than ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. From my interview with the President I drew the most cheering auguries; it impressed me with the conviction that the South will find in him a friend and protector, if she will come up to his requirements cheerfully and accept with true hearts the terms of reconstruction offered. With one voice and one heart we will greet his coming to this old Commonwealth with joyous welcome."

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says: "In the County Court of this county recently it was decided, in accordance with the eighth section of the Bill of Rights, that colored men are entitled, in all capital or criminal prosecutions, to a trial by jury. The sixth section of this Bill of Rights gives to colored men the right to vote. It reads as follows: 'That all elections ought to be free, and that *all men*, having sufficient evidence of common interest with and attachment to the community, *have the right of suffrage*, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.'"

The colored people of North Carolina are to hold a State Convention in Raleigh on the 29th inst., for the purpose, among others, of asking for the restoration of the elective franchise, which they enjoyed in North Carolina up to the year 1830. Extensive preparations are being made for the accommodation of eminent men from abroad, and also for delegates now being elected in the different counties.

A woman named LAURA MILLS, residing with her husband in the *Eagle* building, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, died suddenly on Tuesday morning under very suspicious circumstances. According to her husband's account, she died from heart disease, but according to her own statement she had been struck by her husband and seriously injured. MILLS was arrested and locked up.

Twelve vessels, belonging to the government, were advertised to be sold at the Navy-yard at Philadelphia yesterday. The attendance was not very large, and all the vessels but one were withdrawn, the bids offered not being up to the sum required. The wooden screw steamer *Hendrick Hudson* was sold, and brought $28,500.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, from Port Royal, S. C., arrived at this port yesterday. Among her passengers were Major-Gen. QUINCEY A. GILLMORE and Capts. HENRY SEATON and DANIEL S. LESLIE. The *Cosmopolitan* brings one hundred and ten sick soldiers, consigned to the Medical Director of the Department of the East.

The Lynn, Mass., *Bulletin* says that the value of the shoes sold in Lynn during the month of July was but little short of $700,000, while in June over a million dollars worth were sold, and in May last $1,100,000 worth. Last month's return, when published, will probably come well up to the latter figure.

The schooner which arrived at Moorhead City, N. C., the other day from Havana, and which was quarantined, owing to the report that a case of yellow fever was on board, has been released, it having been ascertained that it was only a case of jaundice.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been opened through, and mails for Mobile and intermediate points were forwarded from Cairo on Monday, going as far as Columbus, Ky., by steamboat.

The Secretary of War has directed all organizations of colored troops, in the Department of North Carolina, which were enlisted in the Northern States, to be mustered out of service immediately.

Mr. JAMES S. HAM, of Providence, R. I., an old printer, at various times connected with various papers in that city, died a few days since.

A merchant of Washington has contracted to furnish 1,000 tons of coal to the Treasury Department at $11 43 and $11 55 per ton.

LOCAL NEWS.

As may be seen, by reference to another column, the meeting of bankers, which took place yesterday afternoon at the Clearing-house, to consider the very important subject of National Bank note redemption, adjourned immediately on assembling, and resolved itself into a meeting of bank officers, it being apparent that the Clearing-house proper can have nothing to do with the matter. The attendence of bank officers was unusually numerous, and the subject was discussed with a good deal of spirit. Reporters being excluded, the particulars of what transpired cannot be given. After accepting the report of the committee, presented some time since, a motion to adjourn to meet next Tuesday was carried, at which time the discussion of the subject is to be resumed.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. SMITH, appropriating $50,000 for the payment of the enumerators employed in taking the census. The resolution was lost. Bills for material used in the construction of the new Court-house, amounting to $13,908 33, were ordered to be paid. The board adjourned to Saturday next.

Yesterday morning CHARLES WILLIAMS, first mate, and EDWARD FREDERICK, second mate, of the bark *Frank Lovett*, lying at Pier No. 10 North River, went to the fore-topmast to remove the rigging, and the mast breaking, they were precipitated to the deck, and almost instantly killed.

The *Algonquin* and *Winooski* fired up yesterday, preparatory to the formal trial. Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. DICKERSON, and Messrs. DANBY, KELLOGG, LONG and SPRAGUE, were present during the day.

HENRY BOWMEISTER, late of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, in Forty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, yesterday morning.

Mr. JOHN HEALY, a workman on the New Court-House, who on the 6th inst., fell from a wall within that edifice, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday.

Mrs. MARGARET FAUCETT, of No. 185 East Seventeenth-street, who was run over by an ice-wagon on the 15th of July, died yesterday morning.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamer *Twilight* for files of Wilmington (N. C.) papers.

The Clearing-house Association, yesterday, refused to have anything, officially, to do with the Assorting Scheme for National Bank Notes. Gold fell ⅛ ₱ cent. to 143¾; Money easy; Government Stocks steady; and the Railways upward.

There was less activity in Breadstuffs yesterday, and prices were lower. Ashes, Cotton, Provisions, Groceries, and Naval Stores were in fair demand and firmer. Hay was more abundant, and depressed. Freights were inactive.

At the live stock markets this week, the total supply of butchers' animals falls short of last week's supply by 4,377. The quality, however, is enough better to nearly make up the deficiency. At the cattle-yards, the grade of the stock was better than it has been for six weeks previous. Prices have advanced upon our last quotations about ½c. ₱ lb. net. Milch cows are in large supply, but not selling at last week's figures. Lambs are very scarce. Sheep are moderately abundant, and of good quality, commanding 7c. @8c. ₱ lb., live weight. Hogs are not so abundant as a week ago, and bring ½c. ₱ lb. more than at last quotations.

President Johnson and the South.

President JOHNSON'S reply to the deputation of Southerners, which we published in full yesterday morning, gives a very clear indication of the spirit and temper which he brings to the task of reconstruction. It is a spirit of kindness, of magnanimity, of paramount devotion to the public good. Personally, in spite of the jeers and hatred with which the South greeted his adhesion to the Union cause, with a full recollection of the obloquy and suffering he has endured at the hands of the Southern people, he has no revenges to gratify, no resentments to indulge. He longs only to restore the old relations of amity between the different States and sections of the country, and to secure the highest welfare of the people everywhere. He charges upon the South all the responsibility of the rebellion,—telling them that they made the issue,—but recognizing the frankness, sincerity and good faith with which they accept their defeat, and inviting, cordially and hopefully, their aid in whatever the new condition of affairs may require. He disclaims all wish to deal harshly with the Southern people, and cautions them against being alarmed or disturbed by the hostile speeches that may be made.

President JOHNSON proclaims his determination to be governed by the *Constitution*, in his policy toward the South. He does not accept the extreme rights of a conqueror, as his guide, nor does he regard the people of the South as a conquered enemy. On the contrary, he thus sets forth his view of their relations to the nation:

"The day is not distant when we shall feel *like some family that has had a deep and desperate feud*, the various members of which have come together and compared the evils and sufferings they had inflicted upon each other. They had seen the influence of their error and its result, and governed by a generous spirit of conciliation, they had become mutually forbearing and forgiving, and return to their old habits of fraternal kindness, *and become better friends than ever*. Then let us consider that the feud which alienated us has been settled and adjusted to mutual satisfaction; that we come together to be bound by firmer bonds of love, respect and confidence than ever. The North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North, the East without the West, nor the West without the East, and I say it is our duty to do all that in our power lies to perpetuate and make stronger the bonds of our Union, seeing that it is for the common good of all that we should be united."

These are generous words; and they will be echoed by the great body of the people from one end of the land to the other. This Union is to be perpetuated. Now that slavery is extinct, all sections have a common interest in its preservation. We have now no interest to divide the North from the South,—no institution cherished by one section and hated by the other. We have now none but common interests, common objects and aims, and we must cherish common sympathies and common sentiments in their pursuit.

Upon another point of importance President JOHNSON is equally emphatic. There is a strong tendency in many quarters to regard State Rights as wholly overthrown, and the national authority as having been established over all matters even of domestic and local concern. The President thus defines his position on that subject:

"While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world, to know that while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, *I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name they bear; and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from this doctrine of running to extremes.* But I say let the same rules be applied. Let the constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the union of States be our principal aim. Let it be our hope that the government may be perpetual, and that the principles of the government, founded as they are on right and justice, may be handed down without spot or blemish to our posterity."

Mr. JOHNSON intends, in all his action upon the questions to which the war has given rise, to follow the CONSTITUTION and be governed by its provisions. He does not regard its authority as having been destroyed or impaired by the war. Whatever has been done has been done by virtue of powers conferred by it expressly for such emergencies; and now that the necessity for exercising these powers is rapidly disappearing, he is for maintaining its authority and acting rigidly within the line of its requirements.

We believe the PEOPLE will sustain and applaud this policy. It is the only one that can be pursued with safety and with a wise regard for the public good. The action of the Democratic party in this State proves that they recognize its strength, and dare not array themselves against it.

The Complaints Against the New Registry Law—Its Justice and Necessity.

An outcry is made against the Amended Registry Law, which is to be applied, for the first time, at the coming election. The absolute requirement of a registration before the day of election, and the appointment of the Inspectors of Election by the Police Board, are the special grievances. The one is denounced as an unconstitutional abridgment of the right of suffrage; the other as a tyrannical interference by a board neither created by nor responsible to the people of this city.

There is no need at this late day for argument that without an efficient Registry Law frauds are practicable in the elections of our large cities to almost any extent, and that there can be no other security against the freest play of corruption. Experience has conclusively settled that. Yet the Democratic party has always opposed the measure, because injurious to its interests. The only semblance of an argument it has urged is that the exercise of the elective franchise shall be unencumbered and unconditional. This is true enough, but it establishes nothing. A Registry Law has nothing to do with the *exercise* of the franchise, when actually acquired; it concerns itself only with the *verification* of the fact that it has been so acquired. The State Constitution in requiring that "laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper *proofs* the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," aims precisely at what a Registry Law is intended to secure. All the laws which the Legislature has hitherto passed to carry out that constitutional requirement, have fallen short of their object. They have not insured "proper proofs." Hundreds, if not thousands, have voted every year, who were not "entitled to the right of suffrage." Every year's experience has more conclusively demonstrated that there can be no "proper proofs," except by registration in advance, and thus giving an opportunity for thorough examination. It can no more be pretended that registration before the day of election is trammeling the right of suffrage, than that interrogation on the day of election is. The man who presents himself at the polls and is inquired of by the judges respecting his time or place of residence, is obliged to answer or lose his vote. He must, if required, thus *verify his right* to vote, *before* he casts his vote. What matters it in principle whether this statement be made before or after the polls are opened? In *practical effect* it does greatly matter, for in the one case there is every opportunity to detect falsehood, and in the other little or no opportunity. In the one case if a lie be uttered, it will almost surely be discovered before it can gain its object; in the other it will almost surely not be discovered. In the one case, the *verification* or "proper proof" may be but partial; on the other it must be complete.

The fatal mistake of the old Registry Law was that it was not *absolute* in its requirements of a previous registration. While it provided that a complete registry of all legal voters should be made and verified before election, it admitted unregistered voters at election on the sole condition that each inspector should consent, and that the applicant should take the oath if challenged. In other words it provided that all true voters should be registered, and vote by virtue of that registry, and that spurious voters might dispense with the registrations and vote on the strength of their own rascality, provided the inspectors themselves had a touch thereof. The law, like *Dogberry's* watch, was to "meddle with none but the Prince's subjects." Them it pinioned and held fast. But the "vagrom men" it was to "take no note of." It left them to the inspectors, and if inspectors were, as was usually the case, of the same political party as the vagabond who undertook to smuggle in his illegal vote, of course they raised no objections, but administered the oath, took the vote, and let the knave as quickly as might be "steal out of their company."

Their intrusting the matter of accepting or refusing any vote whatever to the discretion of the Inspectors at the hour of election, without proof or disproof, made the law a mockery and a snare. It put checks upon everything else but the very kind of villainy it was designed to prevent. The fear was that the measure, if too exacting, would be unpopular and short-lived. But that was no reason for putting that into the law which made it a self-contradiction and an absurdity. The registration of a Registry Law must be conclusive. It should be made as perfect as possible, and when so made should be the supreme test. In its very nature it must be either that or nothing—*aut Cæsar aut nihil*. Its authority cannot be shared with any other discretionary power whatever.

The duty of appointing faithful inspectors is committed to the Police Board, for the very good reason that that board is equally made up from the two great parties, and has a character for honesty and intelligence that is a guarantee of a right performance of the duty. Under the past management, the inspectors in all the worst districts have all belonged to the same political party, and in very many cases have been men utterly unworthy of trust. The present law rids us of that domination. It secures us not only a perfect registration, but honest men to see that it is perfectly enforced.

It is one of the marvels of our system of government that this metropolis of the country should have even so long submitted to have the elective franchise turned, by fraud and violence, into an instrument for fastening upon it the costliest and vilest of all earthly tyrannies. But we now, at last, have an earnest of a change, in a law that will, in some good degree, secure purity of election. Every good citizen will cheerfully accept the little personal trouble made necessary by the strictness of the requirement of a previous registration, and will give the law his whole-souled moral support.

A SMALL MISTAKE.—It is a little dangerous for newly-arrived foreigners, however intelligent and well-disposed, to discourse concerning our domestic politics. We find an illustration of this in a letter in the London *Times*, from its excellent New-York correspondent, in which he says:

"The Republicans and the Democrats have too many able men on either side not to respect each other, and since the termination of the war, the difference between them has been chiefly that which is not unknown in England, when one party has power and patronage, and the other has not, and both crave for it. By a skillful manœuvre, then, the danger of a schism has been evaded *by placing a certain office—the Collectorship of Customs in New-York—in the hands of the Democrats.* This office involves the patronage of about 1,000 or 1,200 places, and it is a recognition of the worth and importance of the Democratic party, *without being in any respect a bribe to purchase them.*"

We fancy Collector KING will be a little surprised to find his appointment thus credited to the Democratic party; and the party will certainly acquit the President of any design to "*bribe them*" by making it. Mr. KING was one of the original Republicans,—having been a member of the first convention, held at Pittsburgh in 1856, to organize that party, and having acted steadily, consistently and effectively with it from that day to this.

Clearing House Legislation.

We are happy to say that at the meeting of the Associated Banks in the Clearing House yesterday, it was at once resolved that the subject of National Bank Note redemption was not within the province of the Clearing House, and so, as an Association of Clearing House Banks, the meeting was adjourned.

A subsequent meeting of Bank Officers was organized, not of course of a general or binding nature in its proceedings, when, after hearing and accepting the first report on the subject, and some considerable discussion, it was resolved, as expedient, that some uniform plan of National Bank Note redemption should be adopted *as prescribed by the Banking law.* To which, we learn, no serious objection was made, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday of next week.

Reconstruction in South Carolina.

The South Carolina Convention, the delegates to which were elected on the 4th inst., is to meet to-day. Its doings will excite a peculiar interest in the North, for the reason that South Carolina was the original seed-bed of the heresy of secession, and its people have been longer and more virulently alienated from the National Government than those of any other State. It is certain enough that we have a new growth there of some sort. But what? Wheat or tares?

Gov. PERRY, after his appointment, assured the President that no Southern State would more completely accept and act upon the logical consequences of the failure of secession. We believe that will be verified. No Southern State has so dearly paid, in proportion to its means, for its resistance to the government. Out of one hundred and forty-six thousand white males of all ages in the State at the census of 1860, it has lost *forty thousand* by death or disablement, which is at the rate of one for every three and six-tenths. The loss of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi was in about the proportion, in each State, of one in four of the white males; in North Carolina one in three and seven-tenths, and in Virginia, (including Western Virginia,) a very little less than one in five. The loss of South Carolina in what was called slave property was far greater proportionately than in any other Southern State, for she had proportionately far more of it. She had 402,406 slaves, while her entire white population was only 291,388—an excess of 111,018 slaves. No other Southern State had more slaves than whites, excepting Mississippi, and the excess in that State was but 92,730, with a considerably larger total population that South Carolina. The estimate of the value of the South Carolina slaves in 1860 was *two hundred millions* of dollars.

At the beginning of the war, Charleston had about five thousand houses; of these fifteen hundred, or nearly one-third, have been burned, and a large number of others were irreparably damaged by the bombardment. Columbia, the capital of the State, has suffered in like manner. SHERMAN'S army made general havoc through the western and middle parts of the State, while nearly every plantation on or near the coast has either been desolated, or has been confiscated and passed into hands of Northern strangers. According to the Charleston *News*, of the property of the estates of deceased persons, and of property in litigation, four-fifths were converted during the war into Confederate securities, and are therefore valueless. In like manner the funds of churches, colleges and charitable institutions, *fifteen* millions in bank stock, and nearly all of the funds of private individuals which were available during the war, have been almost entirely sunk. The cattle, horses, hogs, farming implements, household furniture and utensils have, in great part, been destroyed or swept away. It is calculated that out of four hundred millions worth of property in the State in 1860, only something like fifty millions now remain in any shape. Of all the States overwhelmed by the rebellion, none lies so terribly mangled and so utterly exhausted as its prime mover, South Carolina.

Of course there is no doubt that the convention will vote for a permanent abandonment of slavery, without which there is no such thing as reinstatement into the Union. But it is a matter of doubt whether the doctrine of secession will be distinctly discarded as was done in Mississippi. That doctrine has so grown into the political life of the State, that to cast it away will be like tearing out its very heart-strings. The convention can evade this duty, if it pleases. The government has not asked any positive repudiation of the doctrine as a prerequisite to restoration. It only demands a practical submission to the national authority. Yet its entire policy of reconstruction is based on the principle that the secession ordinances were absolutely void from the beginning, and its corollary that no State is now or has been, out of the Union. This constitutional principle is not only the true one, but it is the one most advantageous to the insurrectionary States, inasmuch as it preserves to them their old rights and functions, while the theory that the secession ordinances were valid and actually put the States out of the Union, would make them now simply conquered territory subject to the unlimited control of the government. Yet South Carolina, if it likes, can accept the methods of the government without giving any express assent to their principle. The convention can simply *repeal* the secession ordinance of the former convention, instead of pronouncing it null and void, and thus save the old doctrine while making an end of its application. Will the convention do this? Will it have the nerve to recant in the face of the world, and admit that to have always been a heresy which she so long maintained to be the most sacred and vital of political truths? It will cost immense moral courage to do this. If South Carolina actually does it, unqualifiedly and unequivocally, it will be a victory over herself which all true men will hail as grand, and it will be accepted as an atonement for a thousand misdeeds.

The spirit which South Carolina shows in the proceedings of this convention will determine almost conclusively what will be her future fate. If it proves to be the old spirit, with only such modifications in its working as the necessity of getting back to her old position in the Union imposes, we may safely set it down that she will remain poverty-stricken and miserable. If on the other hand it exhibits a radical change in keeping with the new epoch, it is equally certain that she will soon recover from her calamities and attain both a material and moral power such as she has never yet experienced.

Iron Making in the Highlands.

We publish to-day another article, in the form of correspondence, descriptive of iron mining and manufacturing in the Highlands of New-Jersey and this State. The examination of that country by our correspondent is doubtless by much the most thorough ever made by any member of the newspaper press, he having journeyed about 150 miles on foot to gather the facts from trustworthy sources.

It appears that there is a prospect of the people in a considerable section of New-Jersey waking up some fine morning, and finding themselves annexed, not to the Union—that joke is stale—but to Pennsylvania. The enterprising ironmen from the Keystone State have been quietly picking up mineral land by the thousand acres. So far from this, however, affording any just cause of complaint or ground of jealousy, such an invasion should be regarded as an unmitigated blessing. The new comers bring capital, skill, enterprise, into that wild and hitherto neglected region; they erect houses, put in large steam-engines, build railroads, and, in short, do for the development of the Highlands what the Highlanders were too poor, too short-sighted, or too indolent to undertake for themselves.

The good work, however, ought not and will not stop there. The belief of practical miners and manufacturers of iron is universal that, instead of shipping the ore westward to Pennsylvania, and the iron eastward to New-York, it could be profitably smelted and puddled in New-Jersey, in the mining region proper, where abundant water-power can be had at little cost, except the construction of better dams and the opening of suitable communications. It is shown that the soft hemitile ore exists equally with the hard magnetic kinds, so that every required quality of iron can be made by suitably combining them. By bringing the coal with the furnaces to these beds millions of tons of lean ores could be used, which are now practically worthless.

With the better opening by railroads of that hitherto almost inaccessible region, we doubt not that a future development of its vast mineral resources will take place, far eclipsing the past. There is intelligent enterprise enough, there is idle capital enough, to make all the improvements required, provided public attention be only turned to the subject, and the people themselves do not throw obstructions in the way.

INDEPENDENCE FOR CANADA.—The evidences have neither been scant nor doubtful—since the scheme of a British American Confederation was first broached—that the British Government, in urging the prosecution of that scheme, as it has done, was simply paving the way for casting the Colonies adrift in the least offensive manner possible. In advance of Confederation, the Home authorities have authorized the institution of a Confederate Council for the regulation of such international questions as the Reciprocity Treaty. This new executive authority is evidently intended to supply the place of a Foreign Office for the whole of British America; and its creation is the most advanced and the most practical step yet taken toward terminating the colonial connection.

A curious commentary on the recent negotiations for the establishment of a Colonial Union, is supplied in certain pages of a book just given to the British public by Lord BURY, the Treasurer of Her Britannic Majesty's Household. The book is entitled *The Exodus of the Western Nations.* And the little philosophy there is in it seems to be directed to the question of Colonial Independence. The author's speculations are not of the purely abstract kind. He takes the case of British America boldly in hand, and, without any needless diffidence, disposes of the political fortunes of the British Americans, in a way which ought to edify them. His scheme of separation we reproduce in another column this morning, that it may be seen how the struggles of the Colonists to perpetuate their present relationship to the British Empire, are regarded by an officer of the Queen's Government. Lord BURY is in such haste to dissolve the connection between the Provinces and the Mother Country, that he proposes that the United States shall join Great Britain in a Protectorate of the new Hyperborean nation he creates. The scheme altogether is a curiosity in its way, as is also the author himself, from all accounts. The Colonists will doubtless be delighted to find themselves objects of interest to the Royal Treasurer.

NOTES.

—A very active controversy is going on among the newspapers of Chicago, involving the ethics of journalism. One of the leading papers, it is alleged, is in the habit of publishing editorial articles upon matters of private interest for pay. The other journals denounce the practice, but have not succeeded in extracting an admission or denial from the alleged culprit. The practice, we presume, is not wholly unknown outside of Chicago; but we believe it is generally confined to those journals whose editorial opinions are not deemed of any special importance, or whose general business fails to pay expenses.

—It is denied by a morning journal, upon the authority of Hon. MORGAN JONES, that he intends to resign his seat in Congress for the purpose of allowing Ex-Mayor WOOD to be elected his successor. Possibly the recent surrender of the Democratic party at Albany may have indisposed Mr. WOOD to present himself as its representative in any official capacity; and possibly other considerations may have strengthened Mr. JONES' purpose to retain his seat.

—It was erroneously stated in a Southern letter, recently, that Brig.-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, formerly Assistant United States District-Attorney, and for the past four years in the service, had resigned his commission and settled in the practice of the law at Charleston, S. C. The fact is, that Gen. WOODFORD has resumed the duties of his profession in this city, in partnership with his old comrade, Mr. RICH.

—Hon. W. A. DARLING, Member of Congress from the Ninth District, who has been seriously ill for the last few weeks, is slightly improving. He is able to ride out, but it must be some time before he is able again to attend to business.

—Secretary STANTON has been living for several days on a vessel in the river near West Point, in search of quiet and rest. He went on Monday to Newport, and will visit Boston and this city before his return to Washington.

—Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, Member of Congress from the Second (Brooklyn) District, is in Europe for the benefit of his health. He will probably return during the early part of October.

Musical.

IRVING HALL.—The second Bateman concert takes place to-night. Mlle. PAREPA, whose success on Monday evening was so positive and complete, will sing several new pieces. The programme, orchestrally and otherwise, is fresh and interesting.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

PARDONS.

Two and three hundred applications for pardon continue to be received daily at the Attorney-General's office. Ex-rebel Gen. Stephen D. Lee has applied. The following pardons, all of twenty thousand dollar class, were announced to-day: District of Columbia—W. H. Shanos. Maryland—Charles Marshall. Virginia—Montgomery Slaughter, Wm. Slater. Washington—Rev. Lewis Marshall, B. W. Marshall, B. H. Noland, McMillan King, T. F. Knox, Wellington Godwin, Edward H. Fitzhugh, J. H. De Jornett, H. C. Cobbell, J. S. Barbour, Wm. Allen, Catherine Alsten, B. H. Dulany, Matthew Harrison, John G. Kurkamp, Abraham Warwick. North Carolina—J. W. Cunningham, Dr. J. D. Balianey. South Carolina—Benjamin Mordecai, J. T. Wellsman, Georgia Sidney, Root W. King, H. B. Jackson, Smith Cullom. Alabama—H. A. Stollenweck, John Newisett, J. B. Small, J. B. McDonald, N. B. Jones, Madison Jones, J. H. F. Webb, W. B. Jones, Mrs. M. K. Jones, Glaston Drake, J. W. Walton, John Cook, J. H. Weymess, R. D. More. Mississippi—G. B. Sheilds, Catharine Shields, H. S. McGraw, B. H. Glosecock, H. S. Sanderson, Annie F. Winston, Annie F. Elliott, F. A. Davis, J. Wood, Lewis Pipes, D. L. Rivers, Eliza S. Rivers.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN DELEGATION.

To-day a delegation of Mississippians, consisting of the late rebel Gens. TUPPER and FEATHERSTONE, and Rev. Dr. MURDOCK, of Columbus, Miss., waited on Gen. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau. Dr. MURDOCK made a speech, in which he stated that when the bureau was first organized, the people of the South had not made up their minds fully to accept the status of the negro as a free man, but a few short months had made a wonderful change in the sentiments of the Southern people on this subject, and he was gratified now to say that so far as his knowledge extended, they universally accepted the conclusions of the war, and freely and sincerely acknowledged the freedom of the colored race which had resulted from it. The doctor believed the negro should be educated, as it would be better for the South to have a class of intelligent laborers than to have them groveling in ignorance. The two races must live together in the South, and the more widely education is disseminated, the better for all concerned. Gen. HOWARD expressed himself much pleased at the remarks of Dr. MURDOCK, and the delegation were some time in friendly conversation relative to the operations of the bureau, which the Southerners commended very cordially.

VIOLATION OF REVENUE LAWS.

The Commissioner of Customs has received information that a fast sailing vessel, called the *Arago*, formerly a New-York pilot-boat, has been seized at Buffalo for violation of the revenue laws in smuggling goods into the United States from Canada. This traffic is carried on quite extensively along the frontier, but the activity of the revenue officers in making numerous seizures and confiscations of smuggled goods within a short time past, renders such enterprizes very hazardous, and will, it is expected, result in the entire suppression of smuggling along the Canadian frontier.

EXAMINING CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The examinations now going on at the various custom-houses throughout the United States, have been commenced by the Treasury Department with a view of reducing the expense of collecting the revenue from customs by the discharge of all officers found to be more ornamental than useful. Wherever there is a sinecure situation it is to be abolished, and where one clerk or inspector can perform the duties now performed by two, one will be discharged, and every officer will be required to earn his salary, as far as it possible to make him to do so.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue, to-day, amounted to $941,854 21.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Postmaster-General left, to-day, for Utica, N. Y., to attend the State Fair. He will be absent about ten days. His family has been sojourning near Utica for some time past. During his absence, Assistant Postmaster-General RANDALL will be in charge of the department.

AIDS MUSTERED OUT.

A considerable number of the additional Aids recently relieved from the staffs of commanding Generals, and ordered to their homes to report to the Adjutant-General by letter, have been mustered out of the service.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

DAVIS' TRIAL.

It has heretofore been stated that JEFF. DAVIS will be tried before a civil tribunal for treason—probably before the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. Nothing additional has transpired on that subject since the announcement was made. It is a mistake to suppose that Chief-Justice CHASE has anything to do with the preliminary arrangements, any more than he has with the preparation of cases for adjudication before the Supreme Court of the United States. Nor has he expressed, as has been stated, a desire to try the case of the United States against JEFFERSON DAVIS; but he will try that, as he will all others which may come before him in the usual course of business.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

During the Wirz trial to-day, while a witness was testifying to Capt. WIRZ'S requisitions on the commissary of the post at Andersonville for supplies for the prisoners, and was showing that the rations were one-half in quantity compared with those furnished to the rebel guards, the Captain, who, according to his counsel, was very sensitive on that point, asked the commission to permit him for himself to make an explanation. The request was refused, for the reason that the facts in the case must be obtained through witnesses.

MAILS TO CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

The Post-office Department to-day ordered a contract with ARTHUR LEARY, of New-York, to convey the mails by steamships from that city to Charleston, S. C., and back, twice a week; also, with EDMUND A. SONDER & Co., of Philadelphia, to convey the mails by steamboats from Savannah, Ga., via Darien, Brunswick, St. Marys, Fernandina, Fla., Mayport Mills, Yellow Bluff, Jacksonville, Mandarin, Hibernia, Magnolia, Picalata, Tocoi and Orange Mills, to Pilatka, 332 miles and back twice a week, from the 20th of September, 1865, until the 30th of June, 1869, at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

CABINET MEETING.

There was a protracted Cabinet meeting to-day, which was attended by Secretary SEWARD, Secretary MCCULLOUGH and Attorney-General SPEED. Postmaster-General DENNISON, Secretary STANTON, and Secretary WELLES, are absent from the city, but the two last-named were represented respectively in the meeting by Major ECKERT, Assistant Secretary of War, and Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the NAVY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Riot Damage Claims—Bills for Work on the New Court-house—Payment of the Census Enumerators.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

Five thousand copies of the new Registry and Election Law were ordered to be printed, and the Committee on Annual Taxes were directed to confer with the legal adviser of the board on the points of the law.

A report was received from the Special Committee on Riot Claims in favor of paying the bill of JOHN T. HACKETT, amounting to $5,950, for professional services in defending riot-claim suits.

The report was adopted.

Mr. ELY presented a resolution requesting the Comptroller to refer all claims for riot damages still unsettled to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN for adjustment.

Mr. PURDY opposed the resolution on the ground that neither the board nor the Comptroller had a right to select a referee in the matter.

The resolution was referred to the Special Committee on Riot Claims.

The bill of J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, for iron work furnished in the construction of the New Court-house, amounting to $13,908 33, was ordered to be paid.

Supervisor SMITH offered a resolution appropriating $50,000 for the payment of the enumerators employed in taking the census.

Mr. ELY said he should oppose the resolution, and he thought it was the duty of the board to throw every obstacle in the way of the payment of the bills of the enumerators, who had done (or rather, neglected to do their work,) in the most shameful manner. The county must have a proper census, and this money ought to be reserved for that purpose. If the work could not be done now, then a special law should be passed at the next session of the Legislature. A true and perfect statement of the number of inhabitants in this city and county must be had somehow or other.

Mr. PURDY said the enumerators had been legally appointed, and had, apparently, done their work to the satisfaction of those appointing them. He thought there was no more to be said about the matter.

Mr. ELY said according to the law the enumerators must be legal residents of the county, yet he knew of several who were not. He had examined the law, and he thought it contained abundant provisions for a new enumeration. He was convinced, from personal investigation, that three out of every four residences had been passed over by the enumerators, and that their duties had been most shamefully neglected. He and the Republican members of the board looked at this thing from different stand-points. The mistake was all in their favor, and against his party. He hoped the appropriation would not be passed, for if it was there would be an end of the matter, whereas he desired to keep it open.

The resolution was then put and lost, five voting in the affirmative and four in the negative.

The board then adjourned to noon on Saturday next.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE FIRE AT NIBLO'S—A MYSTERY.

On the evening of May 21, Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY's wardrobe, in the property-room of Niblo's Theatre, was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin, and as circumstances pointed directly to JAMES MCDONOUGH, an employe who had been dismissed from the theatre, he was apprehended and held for examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER. The hearing was resumed yesterday morning, and Mr. JOHN DONNELLY, of Washington City, testified that Mr. MCDONOUGH was at his house in the Federal city on the 18th of May, and tarried there until the 2d of June, when he left Washington with a government mule train. MCDONOUGH's sister also was put on the stand, and she made oath that she went with him to the cars in Jersey City on the 17th of May, and saw him depart for Washington; and that, moreover, he wrote thence on the 19th of May to CATHERINE HAYES, and the letter which he then wrote was produced in court, properly postmarked "Washington, May 19, 1865." Justice DOWLING, holding that an alibi had been clearly established, dismissed the complaint, and next turned his attention to

A CAPTURED MURDERER,

whom Officers IRVING and KELLY, of the Twentieth Ward, had arrested on a bench warrant from City Judge RUSSEL. On the 6th of December last two gangs of lawless boys, who are known as the Mack gang and the Minute gang, and are or were attached to Hose Companies Nos. 12 and 42, met and fought with pistols, knives and bludgeons at the intersection of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-first street, and EDWARD WATSON, a youth of 14 years, son of Mrs. SARAH WATSON, of No. 320 West Forty-sixth-street, was mortally wounded by a bullet. It was shown, at the Coroner's inquest, that the shooting was done by one PATRICK MCDONALD, otherwise Riley, and yet otherwise Clam. The Grand Jury found a true bill against MCDONALD for murder in the first degree, and Judge RUSSEL granted a warrant for his apprehension, and placed the same in the hands of Officer IRVING; but as the fugitive had enlisted, no further steps were taken until Sunday last, when, it having been ascertained that he had returned to this city, Officer IRVING associated Officer KELLY with himself, and the two scoured the Twentieth Ward and found the fugitive yesterday, in Tenth-avenue near Thirty-seventh-street. The prisoner, who is a native of Ireland, aged 20 years, was committed to the Tombs prison. The above-named prisoners having been committed,

JUSTICE HOGAN TOOK THE BENCH,

and listened to the affidavit of Mr. SAMUEL BRUHL, of No. 331 West Thirty-fourth-street, reciting that on the 10th of August one KATE CANCANNON, a prepossessing Irish domestic, had fled from his house with diamonds and opal earrings, and other jewels, of the value of $510, which she subsequently sold to receivers of stolen goods. Detective Officers MCCORD and KELSO, who had apprehended the accused and recovered nearly all of the jewelry that had been stolen from Mr. BRUHL, also made affidavits against the girl, but she, nevertheless, firmly asserted her innocence. In default of $1,000 bail, she was committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A TRAGEDY IN FORSYTH-STREET

engaged the attention of Acting Captain WEED, of the Tenth Ward, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that on Monday night a German, COOK DECKESSA by name, took one ANNIE GALBRAITH into his room, on the upper floor of No. 113 Forsyth-street, and about two hours thereafter the inmates of the dwelling heard some person falling down a staircase, and on going thither found the body of the female lying in the hall at the foot of the stairs. She was unconscious, and blood was gushing from her mouth and nose. Policeman ZINCKGRAFF, of the Tenth Ward, having been called, searched DECKESSA's room, and found the girl's hat and shoes therein, and regarding this as presumptive evidence, took DECKESSA into custody, and sent the girl to Bellevue Hospital. The prisoner was committed to the Essex Market Prison to await the result. Aside from

A BATCH OF LARCENIES,

there was nothing further of interest in this court. Among these was the alleged theft of a horse and wagon, which Mr. JOHN J. BLAIR, of No. 259 Monroe-street, had obtained from Alderman PETER MCKNIGHT and Mr. PETER MCMANUS, and which were stolen from him at Jones' Wood on the 7th inst. Detective Officer SLOWEY found the wagon, yesterday, in JOHN MILLIKEN's stable, Canal and Laurens streets, and MILLIKEN was arrested for purchasing stolen property, and committed for examination....JOSEPH PRIOR, of Greene-street, appeared against GEORGIANA DEAN, an inmate of his den, whom Policeman JOHNSON, of the Tenth Ward, had taken into custody on charge of stealing $100 worth of garments which probably were her own. She was committed for trial. ....LEHMAN MARKS, of No. 151 Attorney-street, and ALBERT MYERS, alias LEOPOLD GRUDE, slept together on Monday night, but on waking yesterday morning, MARKS missed MYERS, $30 worth of garments and two watches, of either gold or silver, which are valued at $5 each. MYERS was arrested and committed.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

BOAT CLUB COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

On Monday Policeman BLOOMER, of the Twentieth Ward, having found a boat of the value of $500, the property of Messrs. LEWIS G. CLAUDE and JOHN ARMSTRONG, arrested the boat club in whose possession it was found at Spuyten-Duyvil Creek. Daniel Carroll, Peter McNally, Bernard Cobb, John Clark, James Anderson, Patrick Carroll and Frederick Seeback, the prisoners, who are youths of from 14 to 20 years of age, were required to find $1,500 bail respectively, and in default were committed for trial.

COSTLY RIDE IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

Lieut. GEORGE SALE, of No. 3 Grand-street, took KATE CARL and ANNIE CARY, of Prince-street, to the Central Park and thence to their rooms, where they robbed him of $200. Policeman ROBERTS, of the Eighth Ward, apprehended the girls, and they were committed for trial. Meantime Lieut. SALE may whistle for his money.

Inquests By Coroner Collin.

TWO SEAMEN FELL FROM A FORETOPMAST

yesterday morning on board the bark *Frank Levett*, at Pier No. 10 North River, and both were almost instantly killed. The victims were CHARLES WILLIAMS, first mate, a Nova-Scotian, of 22 years, and EDWARD FREDERICK, second mate, also a native of Nova-Scotia, aged 35 years. They had been sent aloft to strip the foretopmast, and while they were taking the rigging from the mast-head the stick broke, and both men fell to the deck. The first mate died instantly, having received a compound fracture of the skull, and had the bones of both arms and one thigh broken; but the second mate was alive when Capt. HORTON reached the spot, a few minutes subsequent to the accident. He was not, however, conscious, and expired on the deck where he had fallen...At the Forty-seventh-street Police-station, Coroner COLLIN held an inquest over the remains of HENRY BOWMEISTER, a

SOLDIER WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE

by shooting himself through the forehead with his pistol, because the young woman whom he had recently married, had declined to dwell with him. BOWMEISTER, who had been a soldier in the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, had been married only three or four weeks, and as his spouse had utterly refused to cohabit with him, he threatened to shoot himself, and executed his threat yesterday morning, on the sidewalk in Forty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue. He was a German, aged 48 years...On the evening of July 15, Mrs. MARGARET FAUCETT, of No. 185 East Seventeenth-street, was

RUN OVER BY AN ICE-WAGON

at the intersection of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, and severely injured. She was taken home and immediately surgical aid was summoned; but her wounds proved mortal, and yesterday morning she died. She was a native of Ireland, aged 38 years... An unknown man was

FOUND DROWNED,

yesterday morning, in the North River, off Leroy-street. The unknown was about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 in stature; had thin curly dark brown hair; wore black frock coat, waistcoat and pantaloons, white cotton shirt, with blue stripes, blue and brown necktie, and white socks and shoes. The body had been only three or four hours in the water. The friends may obtain further information at the office of the Coroners, No. 4 Centre-street.

INQUEST BY CORONER WILDEY—FATAL FALL.

Mr. JOHN HEALY, a workman on the new courthouse, who fell from one of the walls thereof, on the 6th inst., lingered at the New-York Hospital until yesterday morning, when he died. Mr. HEALY missed his footing on one of the walls near the rotunda, and fell to a brick arch thirty feet below. He was a native of Ireland, aged 48 years.

OUR VETERANS.

Grand Congratulatory Pic-Nic of Our Returned Soldiers and Sailors at Jones' Wood.

Yesterday was one of social entertainment and pleasure at Jones' Wood for our returned veterans. Under the management of Col. J. B. HERMAN, of the Soldiers' Protective and Employment Society, a grand congratulatory pic-nic, to further the laudable purpose of securing peaceful employment to our discharged soldiers and sailors, this gathering among the defenders of the Union was instituted. The day, although cloudy, interfered less with the amusements than might have been expected. The sons of mars with their belles, tripped as lightly to the Music as though they had been all their lives votaries to the art of Terpsichore. Nothing interfered, save a few drops of cooling rain, to mar the pleasure of the day, and we doubt if a more respectable and well-behaved audience ever visited Jones' Wood.

The veterans themselves took up their line of march, at 10 o'clock, from Canal-street and the Bowery, in the following order: A detachment of police, under Capt. HARTT, of the Nineteenth Precinct; the Fifth Artillery (regular) Band, furnished by Col. BURTON; carriages, with Col. HERMAN, Committee of Arrangements, &c., and invited friends on foot; discharged soldiers and sailors on foot. The line of march was up the Bowery and Third-avenue to Twenty-fifth-street, when the cars were brought into requisition, and the whole train arrived at the woods about 12 o'clock. Beside flags, &c., they carried three banners, the first of which was inscribed as follows:

"Wanted—A definition of the republican form of government. Answer—National gratitude toward those who have saved the republic."

The second bore these words:

"Our last occupation was the destruction of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of the Union, with all modern improvements."

A third:

"Our last employers and references—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hooker, Hancock, and others."

Arriving at the woods, the band immediately struck up, and the dancing and festivities commenced, lasting until evening.

As a prelude to the festivities, an inebriated Hibernian attempted to address them. He was listened to for a few minutes, when it became apparent that the orator's early education had been sadly neglected. In coming here, said he, we expected to be treated like "sojers," but we must "disexpect" it, and gave as a reason therefor, that since the abolition of slavery this was no longer a free country. After a few more incoherent remarks, he was removed from the stand by an official who reprimanded him for his audacity. The affair caused no little merriment. In the course of the entertainment, E. H. DUPREE, late of the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry, read the following letter from Gov. FENTON, as also letters from Gens. SANFORD, PARKER, HOOKER, (which has already been published,) Col. HALPINE, and others, regretting their inability to attend.

GOV. FENTON'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1865.

To Col. J. B. Herman, Manager:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 4th inst., inviting me to participate in your congratulatory picnic for soldiers discharged in the service. My public duties will oblige my return to the State Capital before the appointed day of celebration, and I shall be unable to attend. I have before had occasion to allude to the efficiency and value of your agency in furnishing valuable employment to our volunteers in encouraging their resumption of peaceful pursuits. I trust this enterprise, while supplying healthful entertainment, may prove successful in stimulating interest in the object of your association and in opening avenues of industry to our veterans. Yours, very truly, REUBEN E. FENTON.

Gen. LAWRENCE and Maj. TAYLOR, of Gen. HOOKER's Staff, were present, and the former officer delivered an address, warmly applauding Col. HERMAN in his efforts to initiate a bureau for the employment of our veterans, whereby an honest livelihood might be obtained.

It will be proper here to add that, although in point of numbers this enlivening assemblage was a success, Col. HERMAN has had more labor to perform than the enterprise at first led him to suppose. At the outset, leading and prominent men, here and elsewhere, made flattering overtures, which, if carried out now according to their own views when made, are decidedly at variance with the interpretation put upon them by the Colonel himself. They have constantly sent men along, who report at headquarters, thereby flooding the agency with individuals seeking employment, but as yet these well-purposed men have failed to point out a single avenue whereby Col. HERMAN might find any relief for the destitute soldier.

THE RACE AT THE DOCK.

The Engines of the Algonquin and Winooski at Work—No Formal Trial Made as Yet.

At about 7 o'clock on Monday evening the fires in the *Algonquin's* furnaces were lighted, and before 9 o'clock the wheels were revolving in fine style. It is fair to say that the *Algonquin* can get up steam in a very few minutes, owing to a peculiarity of her boilers and the arrangement of the heating surface. Mr. DICKERSON was present, and through the entire night he gave his personal attention to the working of the engine, and it was not until the grey morn announced the approach of day, that he relinquished his charge, and turning it over to a subordinate, sought his home and couch. The engine was kept running at a moderate speed from the time it was started, and its workings noted with a nicety and regularity.

While this was going on the *Winooski* was in a state of quietude, but at 6 o'clock yesterday morning her fires were lighted, and by 8 o'clock, after the men had taken breakfast her engine, was started ahead, to the infinite delight of the sailors who have so long been kept on the anxious seat.

At half-past 8 o'clock our reporter arrived on the ground, in the belief that the time had come when there would be no more delays, and believed that the motion of the engines he saw before him was the performance of the "five-hour run" which is to preface the trial proper. The mistake was soon discovered, both engines were running only for special purposes. At 9 o'clock a visit to the engine room of the *Algonquin* showed that her wheels were making about 13¼ revolutions per minute, and cutting off at about 4 feet, the steam gauge indicating a pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch, the vacuum indicator standing at about 20. Only one man was engaged at the furnaces in the boiler-room. The fires looked bright and clean. The *Algonquin* has no blower attached to the furnaces, but has a blower in the after part of the stoke hole, which drives a current of air through it, and so fans the fires. The little circulating engine was working up to a speed of about 250 turns per minute. At this time the *Algonquin* was "turning a prettier wheel" than the *Winooski*, which had not fairly warmed up to the work.

About 9 o'clock we visited the engine-room of the *Winooski*, under charge of Engineer WELLES. The steam gauge indicated a pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch, while the mercurial gauge showed only a pressure of 13¼ pounds, the vacuum standing at 25. With this amount of steam the engine was making 11 turns per minute, and revolving without hesitancy at the dead centre, so apparent in the *Algonquin*. The *Winooski* was receiving her coal from the dock, and was burning at the rate of 1,400 pounds per hour. The engine was working beautifully, and almost noiselessly. Just at this time it will be proper to call attention to this fact, that while the *Winooski* was built for ordinary river service, and at a time when such a test as she is now being subjected to was not thought of, the *Algonquin* was constructed for the especial purpose of demonstrating in practice what Mr. DICKERSON has so often and forcibly put forth as theory. It is claimed that the *Peoria* is even a better boat than the *Winooski*, and Mr. ISHERWOOD would have been glad to have substituted her for the latter; but fancied Mr. DICKERSON would object to the change.

About noon, we again noticed the condition of affairs on both vessels. The *Algonquin* was making from 13¼ to 14 revolutions per minute, with a pressure varying from 60 to 65 pounds, while the *Winooski*, with 35 pounds' pressure, was making 16 revolutions. In fact, at this time, the scene became interesting. Mr. ISHERWOOD, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Mr. MARTIN, late Chief-Engineer in the navy and the inventor of the Martin boiler; Mr. TONNE, builder of the engines of the *Mississippi*; Chief-Engineers Danby, Kellog, Long, Sprague, and other notables, were watching with much interest the proceedings. The *Winooski* was certainly performing the best in every respect, while both vessels tugged away at the dock with a silent determination worthy of a better cause. The white foam and froth from the paddles was driven far out into the river, and with such strength as to press out bodily the vessels that came along close to the pier-head.

One o'clock A. M.—No change to note. Mr. DICKERSON arrived, however, and after looking at the situation, seated himself in the gun port of his craft, pulled out his watch, and employed himself in counting the revolutions.

At 2 o'clock the *Winooski* had 33 pounds of steam and was making 15 revolutions. The *Algonquin* was making 13 revolutions, and carried a pressure averaging 65 pounds; she certainly works hard over the centre—too much so, not to be a serious drawback to her.

Although waiting until a reasonable hour, we were unable to learn from any of the officials connected with the trial, when the *official test* will begin. It is rumored that the *Algonquin* will run now until ordered to stop, and then Mr. DICKERSON will, as it were, abandon her, believing that great injustice has been done him. It is pretty certain that he did not calculate on meeting such an obstinate opponent as the *Winooski*.

Mr. DICKERSON left the dock late in the afternoon, and up to the time of his departure nothing definite had been agreed upon.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Hoboken Race Meeting—First Day.

The opening of the Hudson County Association Fall Meeting, yesterday, was most auspicious; a large and select assemblage, comprising a great number of ladies, being present to witness and enjoy the sport. The racing was of the highest order; the contests being close and exciting, and the judgement of the knowing ones fairly upset by the unexpected results. The track was in fine order, and the arrangements for the preservation of order and comfort of the spectators, were perfect in every particular. There was a strong police force in attendance, while the exclusion of the light-fingered gentry from the course was efficiently accomplished by Detectives BENNETT and WILSON. Although the lowering clouds threatened rain, and prevented many from going who purposed doing so, yet it kept fair and favorable throughout the day.

The first race was for two year olds, half mile dash, for a purse of $400, and was won by Mr. HUNTER's ch. f. *Fidette*, beating Col. BUSH's *Belladonna* and *Satinstone* and Mr. MORRIS's b. f. *Prophetess*, after a good race with the two former, by two lengths in 52¾ seconds. The second race was at mile heats, for a purse of $200, and was won by Mr. F. MORRIS's g. h. by *Eclipse*, beating *Nannie Rains*, *Thunder*, *Arcola*, *Gilda* and *Black Knight*. *Arcola* was backed at $100 to $20 before the race, and those odds were taken to a large amount. The *Eclipse* colt won the first heat in 1:47¼, and the betting was still $100 to $40 on *Arcola*. The latter won the second heat in 1:46½, and offers to bet $100 to $10 were plentiful and taken to a heavy amount. The third heat was won by the *Eclipse* colt, after a magnificent race with *Gilda* on the last half mile; *Arcola* never being able to reach his horses, and unable or unwilling to make effort, to the intense disgust and dissatisfaction of those who had laid such long odds on his winning. *Thunder* and *Black Knight* were distanced in the second heat, and *Nannie Rains* drawn. The third race was a two mile dash for a purse of $300, and was won by Mr. MORRIS's b. c. *Lord Monmouth*, beating *Oakland* and *Nightlock*. The winner seems to like this course, as he won two races here at the Spring meeting; his owner was warmly congratulated at his double victory on the first day of the meeting.

To-day there are three capital races, including that most interesting of equine contests—a hurdle-race. For this event, there are four famous hurdle-racers entered—two of them, *Zigzag* and *Nannie Craddock*, being the most renowned horses in Canada at this kind of racing. The ease and gracefulness with which the horses leap the hurdles, and the spirit of rivalry by which, equally with their riders, the horses are animated, give a peculiar interest and attraction to this sport. Those who have never seen a hurdle-race ought not to neglect the opportunity to do so now, while those who have, will be sure to go again and see the race to-morrow, at Hoboken.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Purse $400, for two year olds, half a mile dash:

Mr. J. Hunter's ch. f. Fidette	1
Mr. P. C. Bush's b. f. Satinstone	2
Mr. P. C. Bush's b. f. Belladonna	3
Mr. Morris's b. f. Prophetess	4

Time—52¾ seconds.

SECOND RACE—Purse $200, mile heats:

F. Morris' g. h. by Eclipse	1	2	1
J. Hunter's b. c. Arcola	3	1	3
P. C. Bush's ch. f. Gilda	6	3	2
D. McDaniel's ch. m. Nannie Rains	2	dr.	
G. Bell's blk. c. Black Knight	4	dis.	
D. Reedy's g. h. Thunder	5	dis.	

Time—1:47¼—1:46½—1:48.

THIRD RACE—Purse $300, two mile dash:

Mr. Morris' b. c. Lord Monmouth	1
Mr. McDaniel's b. h. Oakland	2
Mr. Bell's ch. c. Nightlock	3

Time—3:46½.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. BOSTON—NEW-YORK VICTORIOUS.

The match between these clubs, which was commenced on the Bedford cricket grounds on Monday, was concluded yesterday afternoon at 4 P. M., the result being a well-earned victory for the New-Yorkers, who were minus four or five of their first eleven on the occasion.

There was a decided improvement manifested on the part of New-York both in fielding and bowling, though their batting was not up to the mark of Monday's play. SHARP, however, scored 12 in fine style, and BYRON 13 by good cricket; OAKLEY's 10 also being well obtained. These were, however, the only double figures scored. They played but ten men at the bat, ADAMS being absent. SULLIVAN's 13 and HAMMOND's 11 were the only double figures on the part of Boston. The bowling and fielding of the New-York eleven was excellent in the second innings. But one wide was bowled and not a bye was allowed. HAMMOND was splendidly caught by SUYDAM, and OAKLEY caught "SCOTT," out nicely, DAVIS carried his bat out both innings in this match. The game was a very enjoyable one throughout, and but for the oppressively warm weather, it would have been still more so. Several ladies graced the scene with their presence, and the attendance was quite numerous for a cricket match. It will be noticed by the score that the match occupied but a little over seven hours in playing, and yet it takes two days to play such a game. We append the score below:

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	SECOND INNINGS.	Score.
Sharp b. Hammond	3	st. Eaton b. Hammond	12
Hudson b. O'Brien	14	c. Cashman b. Hammond	1
Higham b. Hammond	1	l. b. w. b. Hammond	5
Byron b. O'Brien	23	c. Hammond b. O'Brien	13
Marsh c. Lancey b. Hammond	0	run out	8
Crossley b. O'Brien	8	c. and b. Hammond	3
Oakley b. Hammond	0	c. Lumb b. O'Brien	10
Suydam, run out	1	b. O'Brien	5
Tyler b. Hammond	11	b. O'Brien	4
"Adams" c. Lancey b. Hammond	1	absent	0
Smith, not out	3	not out	3
Byes, 6; leg-byes 3; wides, 5; total	14	Byes, 3; leg-byes, 1, wides, 7; total	11
Total	79	Total	75

BOSTON.

FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	SECOND INNINGS.	Score.
Sullivan c. Marsh b. Adams	9	c. Hudson	13
"Scott" b. Adams	13	c. Oakley b. Hudson	2
Cashman b. Crossley	16	b. Crossley	4
Hammond st. Higham b. Hudson	15	c. Suydam b. Crossley	11
Eaton, run out	0	b. Crossley	6
O'Brien c. Suydam b. Hudson	4	run out	1
Ashwell c. Byron b. Crossley	0	c. and b. Hudson	0
Lumb, run out	0	run out	5
Lancey b. Crossley	7	l. b. w. b. Hudson	5
Kilner c. Higham b. Crossley	0	b. Crossley	1
Davis, not out	1	not out	3
Byes, 6; leg-byes, 3; wides, 3; total	12	Wides, 1; total	1
Total	77		

Umpires—Messrs. CUYP and BULLIS.
Scorers—Messrs. WHITE and BATES.
The second eleven of the same clubs play to-day, at 10 A. M., at Bedford.

PATERSON VS. MANHATTAN.

The game between these clubs, which was played on the Manhattan Grounds at Hoboken yesterday, resulted in favor of the latter club. Some excellent cricket was displayed on the occasion.

Base Ball.

WAYNE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. PECONIC, OF BROOKLYN.

The first match between these junior clubs took place on Saturday, the 19th instant, on the grounds of the latter, at Bedford. The Umpire, Mr. RYAN, of the Putnam Club, of New-York, discharged his duty in a most satisfactory manner. Owing to the darkness, only five innings were played. Below we give the score:

WAYNE CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.	PECONIC CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.
Perley, 3d b	3	0	Coddington, c	0	9
Engle, 1st b	1	2	Hall, 2d b	2	7
Bowers, c	1	2	Wright, 1st b	2	7
Pearce, s. s	3	0	Stark, p	2	7
White, c. f	1	0	Crowder, s. s	1	9
Southworth, p	2	0	Davis, 3d b	0	8
Thompson, l. f	1	1	Newcomb, l. f	3	6
Kelly, r. f	1	0	Brady, r. f	5	8
Enoon, 2d b	2	0	Dikeman, c. f	0	8
Total	15	5	Total	15	63

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Wayne	2	0	1	1	1—5
Peconic	1	10	15	23	15—63

Umpire—Mr. RYAN, of the Putnam Club, of New-York.
Scorers—Wayne, H. L. SMITH; Peconic, G. S. ROSS.
Time of Game—2 hours and 30 minutes.

Complaints Against the Master and Owners of the Villafranca.

Complaints were made yesterday at the District-Attorney's office by a large number of the passengers of the emigrant ship *Villafranca*, belonging to the "X" line of London packets, against the master and owners of the vessel, for brutal treatment and starvation on the recent voyage from London to New-York.

It appeared from the passengers' statements that, from the day of sailing from London, which was July 7, 1865, until the day of their arrival at this port, (being about sixty-three days,) they have never been furnished with either provisions or water sufficient to prevent suffering from hunger and thirst; that while the quantity of food was inadequate to their wants, the quality was wholly unfit for use; that the meat was absolutely putrid, and the bread was "alive" with maggots, and had to be thrown overboard.

Civil suits to the number of sixty and upward are to be commenced by the passengers against the master and owners of the vessel, to recover damages for the brutal treatment they have received. It was stated that some of the passengers who complained about their food were put in irons and otherwise punished.

The Angevine Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT—SEPT. 12.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The Angevine will case, which has been previously fully reported in our columns, was up before the Surrogate yesterday, the counsel being engaged in running up the case. The testimony was concluded about two months since. Our readers will remember that Daniel Angevine died intestate, leaving property to the amount of several thousands of dollars. Soon after Angevine's death, the woman who is now the contestant, petitioned the Surrogate for letters testamentary, on the ground that she was the lawful wife of the deceased, having been married to him about eleven years prior to his death. She pretends, and in fact gave a large amount of testimony, which tended to show that deceased at that time went by the name of Daniel Young. She was a cook at the time, it seems, and remained out at service some time after the alleged marriage. The case is still on.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLITICAL DEBATES.—This evening, at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 Sixth-avenue, the question will be debated, "Should the Constitution of the United States Secure the Elective Franchise to All, the Laws of the States to the Contrary, Notwithstanding?" On Thursday, "Would Capital Punishment be Lawful and Expedient for JEFFERSON DAVIS and the Leading Traitors?" To commence at 7:30 o'clock.

BOY RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Four children of Mr. WILLIAM OTIS MONROE, of No. 102 West Twenty-first-street, accompanied by their mother and sister, embarked in one of the gondolas on the Central Park lake, on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and one of the little boys, having fallen overboard, must have drowned but for the timely aid of Mr. LEMUEL W. PARKES, of Brooklyn.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $10 bills on the Gloucester County Bank, N. J. were put into circulation yesterday. They are entirely new; look out for them.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that the Park Concert Band will play on the Lake to-day from 3 o'clock until 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—LAURA MILLS, the wife of FRANKLIN MILLS, employed as engineer in the *Eagle* Building, near the foot of Fulton-street, came to her death in a mysterious manner, about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The deceased and husband occupied the upper part of the building. They were refugees from the South, and had been living in the building for three or four months only. It appears that on Monday night Mr. MILLS returned from some place of amusement, and, according to his own statement, found his wife ill. Having taken some laudanum to relieve her pains, she fell against a trunk, and injured herself. Mr. MILLS then went for Dr. J. D. JOHNSON, who soon after arrived, and on examination found the woman in a dying condition, but exhibiting no symptoms of having taken poison. She was suffering great pain in the side, and the doctor administered hartshorn for the purpose of reviving her, which had the desired effect. She was then questioned as to the cause of her injuries, and stated distinctly that her husband had struck her with a bottle, which she pointed out on the mantel-piece. The physician believing that, under the circumstances, further assistance was required, sent for Dr. FARLEY, who arrived some time thereafter. The latter asked the same questions, and the woman being informed of her condition, made the same answers. The physicians then requested MILLS to go for Father KEEGAN, but instead of going himself woke up a man at a neighboring hotel and induced him to go. The woman died soon after. MILLS' statement is to the effect that his wife was afflicted with heart disease, and in order to relieve her she sometimes took opium and laudanum; that she had been very affectionate, and that they had lived happily together. A small laudanum bottle, which was empty, was found. In accordance with the views of Coroner BARRETT, it could not contain enough to kill any one who was addicted to the use of opium. The deceased was a native of Matanzas, Cuba, 38 years of age. They had lived in the South during the war, and escaped to the national lines some time last Winter. MILLS then came on to New-York for employment. He is an excellent engineer, and sober and attentive to his business. He was taken into custody by Capt. JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, and locked up, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. A post-mortem examination will be made this morning at 8 o'clock, and the inquest will be commenced about one hour thereafter, when all the facts in the case will be developed.

ROBBING A SAILOR.—A discharged seaman, named TIMOTHY QUINN, residing at No. 57 Watt-street, New-York, having made the acquaintance of JOHN LOWE, who resides at the corner of Nassau-street and Hudson-avenue, was invited to his house last night. They had taken several drinks, and QUINN, some time thereafter, as alleged, found himself in the street, with nothing on but a pair of pantaloons. His pocket-book, containing $9 and a United States Certificate for $800, were missing. The pocket-book, empty, was found on LOWE's premises. LOWE was arrested and committed by Judge CORNWELL, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Williamsburgh.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE AND A FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—At the conclusion of a ball at Grosse's Garden, Grand-street, E. D., yesterday morning, a woodhouse in the rear of the place was fired. Mr. GROSS says he saw some men in the woodhouse previous to the discovery of the fire. When the engines arrived there was some slight disturbance among the firemen, two of whom, WILLIAM DOYLE, of Hose No. 10, and JOHN MULLIN, were arrested by the police of the Forty-sixth Precinct. When taken before Judge WALTER yesterday, Officer DIPPLE stated that when he attempted to arrest DOYLE he was knocked down with a blow from a trumpet, and FREDERICK CASTINE, of Hose No. 8, testified that he was knocked down by DOYLE. The Judge fined DOYLE $15, and MULLIN $5. The fire was extinguished with trifling loss.

FATAL RESULT OF SCALDS.—JOHN TRUMMER, the boy who was so severely scalded on Saturday last by the upsetting of a swill-cart which he was driving, at the corner of North First and Seventh streets, E. D., died yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries. The boy was only 13 years of age. An inquest will be held to-day.

The Registry Law.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Registry Law, passed last Winter, involves important changes. Some of its provisions have been misquoted by the press, and much misapprehension exists as to its import in some essential particulars. The law, together with full instructions, will be published under direction of the Secretary of State in a few days, in pamphlet form. In the meantime, it may be well to indicate the gist of the act:

First—The law of 1859 is still in force in the rural districts.

Second—The law of 1865 applies to all cities and incorporated villages in the State.

Third—There are special provisions with regard to the City and County of New-York and the City of Brooklyn.

Three meetings of the Board of Registry are provided. No vote can be received at any annual election in districts in which any part of an incorporated city or village is included, unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the Registry, made and completed before the election. The law also applies to charter elections.

The first meeting is to be held on Tuesday, three weeks before election, when the poll list of the last preceding general election is to be copied. The list is then to be made as complete as practicable. The second meeting is to be held on Friday of the week preceding election day, for the purpose of revising and correcting the list. The third meeting is to be held on Monday, the day before the election, for the purpose of final revision, correction and completion of the Register.

At neither meetings of the board is the name of any person to be added to the list, (except as provided at the first meeting by copying the poll list of the preceding general election, and completing a list of voters in the election district, as far as the same are known to the Inspectors,) unless the person desiring his name added shall appear in person before the board.

In cities no building shall be used as a polling place or place of registry where spirituous liquors are or have been sold within sixty days of the time for using the same.

Where an election district is partly in a city and partly out of it, or partly in an incorporated village and partly out of it, the election law of 1865 applies and is in full force.

Returned.

DR. COLTON has returned from his country excursion, and will administer the gas in person at his office. On Thursday last they reached the number of 6,000 patients, for whom they have extracted teeth, and who have written their names to the scroll, certifying that they were drawn "without pain," and that the effect of the gas was "pleasant." The following are a few of the sentences written opposite the names: "I had a dream, which was not all a dream—but the pulling didn't hurt at all—a draft which ought to have been used in the late war." "Had three out—the first thing I knew, I knew nothing. I never felt so sweet a pain." "Came from Washington expressly for the purpose—go back satisfied that everything that Dr. COLTON says is not "gas." "Rather a luxury than otherwise." "The best dream I have had for two years." "I was perfectly happy—the first time in my life." "It's glorious!" "Positively next to a miracle," by a clergyman. "I conscientiously recommend this as a physician." "Had sixteen drawn with one dose of gas, and no pain whatever."

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

The Swan Pours Out Her Sweetest Song when dying. In like manner, the fragrance of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" grows more exquisite as it becomes fainter. This is not the case with the ordinary extracts for the handkerchief. Their original scent soon lapses into a decidedly repulsive odor. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Window Shades. No. 359 BROADWAY.

For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Lace Curtains.

Swiss Tamboured.
Swiss Application. New Styles,
Nottingham. 1865.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Piles! Piles!—Bleeding or Itching Piles permanently cured by using DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. Reference given to highly respectable persons in this city, who were afflicted for years, and at times confined to their room, and this medicine has entirely cured them. Agent for New-York No. 184 BOWERY.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Curtains and curtain materials, all kinds, at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

The Largest and Cheapest wholesale and retail HAIR-STORE IN THE CITY. No. 329 Canal-st. L. BASTET.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cutaway AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at reasonable prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior Supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt-rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery.

Crutches! Crutches! Crutches!—HARTMAN'S ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES for the lame. The greatest improvement of the age. 476½ Broadway.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, cut to order and repaired.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRISON—HADLEY.—On Monday, Sept. 11, at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, JOHN BRISON, of Newark, N. J., and MARY A., only daughter of the late Ritter Hadley, Esq., of New-York City.

CHURCHILL—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Yeocun, MONTROSS CHURCHILL and Miss CATHERINE JOHNSON, both of Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y.

CORNELL—OVERTON.—At 2 P. M. Tuesday, Sept. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Brown, of Brooklyn, GEORGE B. CORNELL, M. D., and MILLIE JOSEPHINE OVERTON, both of this city. No cards.

EDGAR—HARRIOT.—On Monday, Sept. 11, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Yonkers, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Foster, assisted by Rev. Dr. Seward, WILLIAM P. EDGAR, of Woodbridge, N. J., and LOUISE, daughter of the late David Harriot.

FALCONER—MCDOWELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 7th-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. F. Bottome, WILLIAM H. FALCONER and HANNAH AMELIA, eldest daughter of Thomas McDowell, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

SMITH—MERRITT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. Isaac P. Hartley, ABNER L. SMITH and Miss MAGGIE MERRITT, all of this city.

DIED.

BELFOUR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 5, while on a visit near Milwaukee, SINA BELFOUR, aged 35 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 187 Adams-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, the 13th inst.

CHANDLER.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 11, Hon. L. A. CHANDLER, Senator from Morris, aged 44 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends, and the members of the New-Jersey Senate, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Services in the Presbyterian Church.

FORD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, ERNEST PASCALL, infant son of Warwick and Martha P. Ford, aged 9 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the First Baptist Church, West Hoboken, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 14, at 1 P. M. All friends are invited.

FAULKNER.—On Saturday, Sept. 9, Mrs. SARAH A. FAULKNER, widow of Wm. Faulkner.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HEDDEN.—In this city, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, of cholera infantum, EDWARD LONG, infant son of Edward L. and Elizabeth C. Hedden, aged 7 months and 9 days.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 44 West 29th-st.

HOBBS.—At Bath, England, on Monday, Aug. 28, after a long and protracted illness, CHARLES HOBBS, Jr., of the firm of Charles Hobbs & Son, No. 829 Broadway, in the 28th year of his age.

HODSDON.—In this city, on board the brig *Henrietta*, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1865, Capt. FRANCIS E. HODSDON, of Bermuda, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's Church, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HIBBARD.—On Monday, Sept. 11, at South Lee, Mass., Dr. DAVID R. HIBBARD, of Union, N. J., aged 57 years.

MURRAY.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 5, WILLIAM MURRAY, a native of Wigtownshire, Scotland, aged 60 years, 7 months and 10 days.

PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, of dysentery, THOMAS EDGAR, infant son of Thomas C. and Sarah Patterson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 49 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

SEELY.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 12, Rev. AMOS W. SEELY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

SOWDON.—On Monday, Sept. 11, Mrs. SUSAN SOWDON, aged 84 years, widow of the late John Sowdon, of Boston.

Funeral services at the residence of Mr. R. Sowdon, corner of Avenue A and 119th-st., on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VAN SCHOONHOVEN.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edward N. Crosby, near Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Sept. 9, JAMES VAN SCHOONHOVEN, of Troy, N. Y., in the 84th year of his age.

WEYER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, at Harlem, MENRATH WEYER, aged 67 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, after a severe illness, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Jno. B. Young.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 90 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, Thursday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLORENCE.

PECULIAR MERITS OF THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.

They securely fasten the end of each seam.

They have a self-adjusting shuttle-tension.

They sew across the heaviest seam or from one to many thicknesses of cloth without change of needle, thread or tension.

They make four separate, distinct stitches on one and the same machine, each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

The motions are all positive—no springs to get out of order—its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

It is the only machine having the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to have the work run either to the right or left.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. M. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Dr. LEVETT has no branch establishment.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

R. R. R.

SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

THE PLAGUE,
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
YELLOW FEVER,
FEVER and AGUE,
cured and prevented
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
relieved in a few minutes
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Pain instantly removed; all acute, inflammatory, malarious or infectious diseases prevented and exterminated. The weak, feeble and nervous restored to strength, vigor and sound health by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle will do more good, cure more complaints, and keep the stomach more clear and healthy, than $10 spent for all other medicines or bitters in use.

On application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Sold by druggists, and at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,

New styles—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a Set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES.

Just received from Paris—Five, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES.

Said a beautiful boy, with sparkling eyes,
"I'll ride my horse along so gaily,
He and I the whip and spur despise,
When tripping out as we do daily."
For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Pure Old Bourbon for private use. Choice lots of my own personal selection in Kentucky, embracing such popular brands as the Keller, Megibben, Miller, Boyd, &c. For sale by the barrel or single gallon.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 75 Chambers-st.

KUSTEL'S PROCESSES OF SILVER and gold extraction, for general use, and especially for the MINING PUBLIC OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA, with full explanations and directions for all metallurgical operations connected with silver and gold, from a preliminary examination of the ore to the final casting of the ingot. By GUIDO KUSTEL. Illustrated by accurate engravings. 1 vol., 8vo., cloth, $8. For sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

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ARTEMUS WARD'S NEW BOOK.

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MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.

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THE LOST WILL!
THE LOST WILL: AND THE DIAMOND BRACELET. By MRS. HENRY WOOD, will be published and for sale on Saturday next by all booksellers, complete in one large octavo volume. Price 50 cents a copy.

BEST COOK BOOKS PUBLISHED.

Mrs. Goodfellow's Cookery as it Should Be	$2 00
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Mrs. Hale's New Cook Book	2 00
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Published and for sale at the Cheapest Book House in the world to buy or send for a stock of books, which is at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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THE FIRST BOOK WRITTEN BY THE accomplished authoress of "The Gayworthies" and "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," was
THE BOYS AT CHEQUASSET;
OR, A LITTLE LEAVEN.

The third edition is now ready, with two illustrations, rich fancy cloth, full gilt backs, price $1 25.

Every year a new set of readers comes upon the stage, and the good books of the past are always new to them; besides, when any authoress wins such great popularity in England and America as this one has, every parent will want all she has written.

It takes real genius to write successful books for children: they are the hardest critics to please, and show no mercy; but when you do please them, their enthusiastic praise is heartfelt and outspoken.

This is the best book for boys you ever read, and every parent will enjoy reading it.

All the New-York booksellers have it.
LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

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21. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 21.
21. H. H. LLOYD & CO., 21 John-st., New-York. 21.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 BROADWAY, supply all works on PHRENOLOGY, HYDROPATHY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHONOGRAPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, ANATOMY, PHYSIOGNOMY, MEDICINE, MASONIC, AGRICULTURE, PHOTOGRAPHY and the NATURAL SCIENCES GENERALLY. They also have new, miscellaneous works, including those of DRAPER, MANN, etc. See the new illustrated ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1866, now ready, prepaid by post, 12 cents.

FINANCIAL.

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Coupons Cashed in Gold,
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Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

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issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

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issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., are requested to present the same immediately, with vouchers, if any, to the undersigned, assignees of the said firm and of Morris Ketchum, at their office, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR,
EDWARD BEMENT,
PHILO C. CALHOUN, } Assignees.
Dated Sept. 6, 1865.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
New-York, Aug. 21, 1865.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, numbers following ($61,000) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:
62, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 184, 192, 198, 214, 302, 304, [illegible] ... 2448, of $1,000 each.
The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 88 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.
ISAAC H. WALKER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1865.
THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF Stock in the Toledo and Wabash, the Great Western, and the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Companies, are requested to surrender the same at this office, and receive therefor certificates of stock in the consolidated company.
A. BOODY, President.

OIL INTERESTS—FOR SALE IN WELLS now going down, on the celebrated Holmden Farm, Pithole, Penn., within a few rods of the United States wells; also 55 acres in fee simple on Pithole Creek, 1¼ miles from the large flowing wells known as the Grant and No. 54. Address for ten days J. C. G., care of H. B. Claflin & Co.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

CIRCULAR NOTES
IN SUMS OF £10 AND UPWARDS
UPON THE
Union Bank of London,
available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale at the current rate of Exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO.,
35 WALL STREET, N. Y.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.
Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,
OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of
FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,
ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.
Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS
E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, JR.
BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 526, 47, 537, 373, 561, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO., No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE T. W. AND W. R. W. CO., TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Toledo, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. R. MANGAM and A. JENKINS, retiring.
D. R. MANGAM and A. JENKINS may be found at No. 40 Wall-st.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1865.
D. R. MANGAM,
A. JENKINS,
FRANKLIN MANGAM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of MANN & BRUNDAGE, for the purpose of transacting a general Banking and Brokerage business in Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, &c., at No. 38 Pine-st.
JOHN P. MANN,
MINTHORNE T. BRUNDAGE,
(Late Teller in Nassau Bank.)
New-York, Sept. 4, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.
The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner, and unequaled for rapidity, economy, precision of work. The simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine render it superior to anything in use for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting.
The machines can be used by steam or hand-power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles.
For further particulars inquire at the office, or address
J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

TIMBER AND PLANK FOR SALE.
300,000 feet Indiana ship and shipping oak plank.
75,000 feet Canada oak ship plank.
Michigan, State and Susquehannah white pine deck plank.
Yellow pine timber.
Yellow pine flooring, ¾ inch.
Ohio, Michigan, Canada and State oak timber.
Canada white pine timber.
Canada hackmatack timber.
Black River spruce spars.
For sale at market rates by
JOHN W. RUSSELL,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY.
This company has established an express to Denver and Central City, Colorado Territory, and are now prepared to take freight and treasure at reasonable rates.
Apply at the office of the company, No. 68 Broadway.
WM. MARTIN, General Agent.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

THE SPARE BED AND BED TO SPARE—In other words, COLTON'S PATENT COT. Have you seen it? The most compact and portable cot in the city, with drum-head, sacking and India-rubber springs, weighs but 25 pounds, and suitable for every family and every place. For sale, wholesale and retail, by E. S. JENNEY & CO., No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

TO SOUTHERN SHOE DEALERS—FOR SALE CHEAP—A small lot of Misses' and Boys' SHOES, suitable for the Southern market.
S. CANTRELL, No. 815 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS Elevator for raising the dress in graceful folds, and letting it down at will. Price 75 cents. No. 473 Broadway, and at all the trimming stores. Sent post free.

A NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSION FOR sale, having eight months unexpired time. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., (basement,) from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FRESH GRAINS, 6 CENTS PER BUSHEL, for sale in any quantity, at MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH'S Brewery, No. 162 West 18th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at their office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books are closed until that date.
A. STEVENS, Secretary.
New-York, Sept. 5, 1865.

ATLANTIC BANK.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1865.
A surplus Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. By order of the board.
OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TARENTUM OIL, SALT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable at the office of the company on and after 20th inst. Transfer books will be closed from 18th to 22d inst.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M.
B. F. JUDSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September.
S. SEAMAN, Cashier. P. C. CALHOUN, President.

FARMERS' & CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, E. D., Sept. 5, 1865.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders or their representatives, at the banking-house, on and after the 15th inst.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE "PREFERRED Stock" of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of 25 per cent. from the net proceeds of the sale of the road, will be paid upon the presentation and surrender of the certificates of stock, with power of attorney, (duly executed,) at the office of the Shore Line Railway in New-Haven.
WM. T. BARTLETT, Treas. for Trustees.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For setting and resetting curb and gutter, and flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.
For flagging sidewalk in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
For filling sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington avenues.
For new basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken street.
For paving Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third avenue.
Also all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
Also all the lots on both sides of Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.
Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-nine to fifty-nine, block number three hundred and fifty.
Also all the lots in block number three-hundred and forty-seven, bounded by Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington avenues.
Also all the lots on West-street, and on both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of the block from Hammond to Hoboken street.
Also all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, and on both sides of the streets intersecting Ninth-avenue to the extent of one-half the block, each side, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 4, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. Also, lot No. 20 in block No. 344, and lot No. 54 in block No. 343, in the Nineteenth Ward. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:
A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON against EDWIN J. HURLBURT.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number sixty-five Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and six dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action.—DATED JULY 3, 1865.
EDWARD VAN NESS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au30—law6w*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—OTHNIEL B. PHELPS, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER; also, one of the late firm of STONE, McKEE & CO.
Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before His Honor R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.
CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-law10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—HARMAN PARKER, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER.
Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.
CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-law10wW

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND—THREE COUPE rockaways, two wagons with turn-over servant seat, one six-seat brett, one six-seat rockaway, one cabriolet, one four-seat phaeton; also, 300 new carriages and harness, at greatly reduced prices. JOHN C. HAM,
No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY MARE, 16 HANDS, sound and well broke, suitable for a family horse. May be seen at Washington Stables, corner of 6th-av. and 27th-st. Apply to REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 69 Liberty-st.

SADDLE-HORSE—A VERY FINE IRON-gray horse, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, kind in all harness, with promise of speed. For sale by WILLIAM D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 69 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 307 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 224 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George R. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 180 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 788 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name;) forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1865.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
10,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.
30,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are *required* to state the time when they can deliver.
Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.
The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.
Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purchase of 776 gallons BOURBON and 4,875 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Newbern, and 866 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Morehead City.
Bids will be received for the whole or any part (not less than one barrel) of each of the above lots.
The right to reject all bids is reserved.
Samples can be seen by applying to Capt. W. L. Palmer, C. S., at Newbern, or Capt. G. W. Chandler, C. S., at Morehead City. Successful bidders will be required to remove the whisky before the 10th day of October. Terms, cash, on delivery, in government funds.
Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky." J. W. BARRIGER,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S., Dept. of N. C.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: Sewer in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; sewer in Monroe-street, between Grand and Corlears streets, and sewer in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth street, with branches in the intersecting streets, between Lexington and Third avenues. Also, for paving with stone blocks, Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues, and Sixty-first street, from Third-avenue to East River. Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—The advertisement inviting proposals for paving 59th-st., from 5th to 10th avs. is hereby withdrawn.
No bids will be received or opened for this work.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
SEPT. 11, 1865. Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865, for the supply of 74 cast iron water pipes, 6 feet internal diameter, each about 9 feet long with beveled spigot ends, and 80 cast iron water pipes, 6 feet internal diameter, each about 6 feet long with beveled spigot ends, in all about 210 tons.
The amount of security required will be five thousand dollars.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for cast iron water pipes, 6 feet in diameter," the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.
Blank forms of bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.
The board reserve the right to reject all the bids if deemed for the interest of the city.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Sept. 5, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, September 12, 1865.
Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 26th day of September inst., for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York Navy-Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by law.
The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
GOVERNMENT VESSELS
AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
WILL SELL
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT,
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA.
Length, 203 ft.; breadth, 32 ft.; depth of hold, 13 ft. 7 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 7 in.; one side lever engine—diameter cylinder, 72 in.; stroke, 8 ft.; 2 tabular boilers; 8 furnaces; 1 auxiliary boiler.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CERES.
Length, 108 ft. 4 in.; breadth, 22 ft. 4 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 in.; stroke, 6 ft. 8 in.; one flue and return tubular boiler; 2 furnaces.
SCREW STEAMER GALATIA.
Length, 203 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 36 ft. 4 in.; depth of hold, 19 ft. 6 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; double screw engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 in.; stroke, 36 in.; 2 horizontal tubular boilers; 4 furnaces.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER DONEGAL—IRON.
Length, 206 ft.; breadth, 36 ft.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 6 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 5 in.; 1 beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 in.; stroke, 11 ft.; one return flue boiler; 2 furnaces.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT JACKSON.
Length, 248 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 31 ft. 1 in.; depth of hold, 11 ft. 7 in.; depth of lower between decks, 7 ft. 1 in.; depth of upper between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 80 in.; stroke, 8 ft.; four boilers, horizontal return tubes; 14 furnaces.
SCREW STEAMER SWEET BRIAR.
Length, 120 feet; breadth, 21 feet 6; depth of hold, 10 feet. One vertical direct-acting engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches. One flue and return tubular boiler; stroke, 30 inches; 2 furnaces.
PROPELLER CLINTON.
Length, 61 feet; breadth, 15 feet 8; depth, 6 feet. One vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches. One flue boiler; 2 furnaces.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WANDO.
Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; stroke, 4 feet; 2 oscillating engines; 2 tubular boilers, containing 8 furnaces.
SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT COM. HULL.
Length, 131 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 11 feet; inclined engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 9 feet; 1 boiler.
SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT SHOKOKON.
Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 8 feet; 1 beam engine; 1 boiler.
SCHOONER GEO. MANGHAM.
Length, 107 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches; depth, 9 feet 5 inches.
SCREW STEAMER QUEEN.
Length, 168 feet 6 inches; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 8 inches; diameter of cylinder, 42 inches; stroke, 42 inches; 1 vertical engine; 1 boiler, with 3 furnaces.
SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT.
Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 24 inches.
SCREW TUG HYDRANGEA.
Length, 118 feet; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches. One engine, one boiler, two furnaces.
SCREW TUG CATALPA.
Length, 105 feet 3 inches; breadth, 22 feet 2 inches; depth, 7 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke, 30 inches. One vertical engine, one boiler, two furnaces.
BRIG BOHIO.
Length, 100 feet; breadth, 24 feet 9 inches; depth, 9 feet 4 inches.
SCHOONER KITTATINNY.
Length, 120 feet; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches.
THREE-MASTED SCHOONER J. S. CHAMBERS.
Length, 124 feet 6 inches; breadth, 29 feet 3 inches; depth, 12 feet 2 inches.
SCHOONER RACER.
Length, 105 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 9 feet 6 inches.
TERMS—Twenty per cent. on day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

CLOSING SALES
OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept. 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.
INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.
ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.
MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.
KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.
It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.
The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
There will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 M., at the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, the following named government vessels, viz.:
City of Richmond, propeller, 444 tons.
De Molay, propeller, 1,295 tons.
Sentinel, propeller, 360 tons.
Governor Chase, propeller, 750 tons.
Charles Osgood, propeller, 364 tons.
Hudson, side-wheel, 761 tons.
Illinois, side-wheel, 2,123 tons.
Guide, side-wheel, 650 tons.
Cossack, side-wheel, 616 tons.
Payments will be made in government funds; twenty-five per cent. on day of sale, and balance within next forty-eight hours.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brev. Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) feet gauge, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,800 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, September, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF the United States, there will be sold at public auction, at this armory, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, the following condemned ordnance stores, viz.:
6,000 musket barrels, polished.
1,100 musket barrels, rifled.
2,303 musket barrels, various stages.
1,800,000 pounds cast iron.
200 grindstones.
750 pounds old copper.
422 pounds old files.
1 horse.
A small quantity of old tools, parts of arms, &c.
Terms, cash on delivery, payable in national currency.
(Signed,) T. T. S. LAIDLEY,
Major of Ordnance Commanding.

T. R. MUTTUN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 11½ o'clock, at Pier No. 11, East River:
11 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,720 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
362 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *R. Goddard*, from Palermo.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will be prepared to exhibit their
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
embracing some very
CHOICE AND NEW DESIGNS,
ON MONDAY, Sept. 11.
ALSO,
An elegant line of
FRENCH CASHMERE,
PAISLEY AND WOOL SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN STYLE, DESIGN AND COLORINGS.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED
TO THE RETAIL TRADE!
AT THE NEW STORE.
NO PROFITS TO BE MADE FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS.
DON'T BUY A YARD OF GOODS UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED OUR PRICES.
FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 227 8TH-AV., (near 22d-st.)

AT R. H. MACY'S.
JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, can be consulted on all diseases of females. Medicines safe and certain to give relief. Convenient rooms for ladies who desire to remain during treatment; they may rely on a most skillful and eminent Female Physician, one whose study is to give the best satisfaction to her patients, and treats all female complaints with eminent skill; is sure to give relief in the most obstinate cases.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MEETINGS.

POLITICAL DEBATES AT METROPOLITAN HALL, No. 95 6th-av. On WEDNESDAY EVENING—*Should the Constitution of the United States secure the elective franchise to all, the laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding?* On THURSDAY EVENING—*Would capital punishment be lawful and expedient for Jefferson Davis and the leading traitors?* To commence at 7½ o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale Lands in the Ferrago Tract, situated in the Townships of Manchester and Dover, in Ocean County, New-Jersey, midway between New-York and Philadelphia. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad runs through the tract, rendering easy access to either city.

This land is well adapted to most agricultural purposes, and especially for fruits and vegetables. The cranberry and grape culture is very successful, and attracting much attention for both, which is as well adapted as any in the country.

The streams and springs of water are frequent, pure, and never-failing. The climate mild, early, and very healthy.

Several gentlemen are now preparing lands recently purchased for fruit farms.

Early applicants can have such quantity of land as they may desire. The price reasonable and the terms made easy. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HOMESTEAD farm of Peter P. Voorhis, deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The said farm is located in the pleasant village of Plainfield, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, within seven minutes' walk of the depot, and contains about 36 acres of arable land in a high state of cultivation.

The dwelling is a new, square-built frame house, with cupola, and contains 13 fine rooms and good cellar. The house stands about 120 feet from the street, (Broadway,) with a fine avenue leading to it, on each side of which are beautiful evergreens and other ornamental and shade trees. There is a well of very cool water, and a cistern, connected by pipes with pumps in the kitchen.

The outbuildings consist of a large barn, granary, carriage-house and cow-house, with shed, all in good order. The whole premises are well watered by a beautiful brook, which runs through the same on the eastern side of the dwelling.

The distance from New-York City is only 24 miles, with the best of railroad facilities at reasonable rates of commutation.

Also, to be sold at the same time, a wood lot, lying within one mile of the village, well timbered and conveniently located, containing about 3 acres of land.

For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. PHEBE J. VOORHIS, administratrix, on the premises, or of PETER VOORHIS, office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

$26,500.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT country seat with farm, containing 80 acres of choice arable land, in a high state of cultivation, together with heavy crop of hay, oats, potatoes, corn, &c., &c., (excepting the tobacco.) All stock consisting of three horses, eight head of cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., &c.; carriage, wagons, farming utensils, machinery and tools of the most approved kind and in great variety; situated in Hudson County, New-Jersey, six miles from Hoboken, and twenty minutes by railroad from Jersey City, and within a few minutes' walk (through a fine avenue, on each side of which are planted ornamental shade trees,) of the depot of the Northern Railway.

The mansion is large and replete with every convenience, being 40 feet square, two stories and basement, with spacious piazza; the parlors are elegant, marble mantels, high ceilings, frescoed, &c., &c.

The outbuildings are large and numerous, in perfect order, and arranged in the most convenient manner for the work on the place.

The grounds, which command an excellent view of the surrounding country, are beautifully laid out, with well-shaded lawn, large vegetable and flower gardens, extensive grape arbor, which yields abundantly, and a large variety of choice fruit-trees, in good condition.

The climate is mild, early and very healthy. A rare opportunity is offered to secure an elegant home.

The property will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged in par for city property. Apply to RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 180 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED on Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hours' drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is built of stone; two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price, $70,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT farm, containing 100 acres; situated 18 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and within ten minutes' drive of the depot at Rahway; one-third woodland, balance in a high state of cultivation; three apple and one peach orchard, cherries, quinces, plums and pears, of the finest kind of fruit; commodious dwelling, barns, stables and carriage-house; fencing in good order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. DE GRAW, Esq., Hotel, Rahway, N. J., or THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCE COMBINED.—For sale, in Brooklyn, the very desirable property, fronting on 6th-av., embracing two blocks of ground in frontage, running from Carroll to 1st sts., containing over 40 city lots; on the ground is a first-class mansion, with stables, &c., &c. This property is located in one of the most improving neighborhoods in Brooklyn—near horse railroad line—and is constantly increasing in value. Will be sold at a low price to close an interest. Will be sold entire or in part. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Skaneatles, Onondaga County, N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. Price, with furniture, $16,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE corner lot, in the upper part of the city.
Sixteen lots on 5th-av., embracing the whole front.
Two lots on Park-av., near 36th-st.
Six lots on Madison-av. and 41st-st.
Two lots on 46th-st., near 5th-av.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—BY WHARTON BROTHERS, NO. 152 Broadway:
Three-story high-stoop house, well located in West 45th-st., with possession, $25,000. Four-story high-stoop house, East 28th-st., near 5th-av., with possession, $30,000. Four-story English basement, well located in East 31st-st., $15,000. Four-story high-stoop house, West 32d-st., for investment only, $6,500.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope will sell his house, a four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front; all modern conveniences, and in perfect order, having recently been painted, &c., throughout; situated on West 21st-st.; the neighborhood is good, easy of access to cars and stages; will be sold at a very reasonable price; terms to suit.
J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 235 ACRES IN Litchfield County, Conn.; one half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-stories, brick, 50 by 40, with extension 26 by 20; three barns, stables and other outbuildings, all in good order; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A CORNER HOUSE, with stable; house completely furnished. Price, $125,000.
Also,
On 5th-av., a corner house and stable for $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale a few of the most beautifully located lots on the Central Park, situated on the 5th and 8th avs. Also lots on the cross streets between 5th and Madison avs.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT KEYPORT, NEW-JERSEY, A good farm, containing about 35 acres, with good dwelling-house nearly new, barn, horse and wagon, &c., &c. A rare chance; terms easy. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a well-built, three-story, basement and cellar brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, 20 by 42; good location. Apply on the premises, No. 3 Hanson-place, 2d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., or Hanson's Saw Mill, 129th-st., 3d-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BY WHARTON BROTHERS, NO. 152 Broadway, first-class farm of 125 acres, located on the Hudson River, 28 miles from the city; fine brick house, built by day's work; good outbuildings; horses, carriage, wagons, farming utensils, cows, poultry, &c. Price, $25,000.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A completely furnished brown-stone English basement house in 39th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to L. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHEAP FARMS, NEAR SOMERVILLE, Boundbrook, Millstone, Plainfield, Paterson, Pompton; cottages near the city, $400; $1,600; $1,800; $2,000 and upward. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE IN EAST NEW-YORK—A brick house and seven lots of ground, ornamented with shrubbery, flowers, fruits, &c., near city cars; healthy location. Price $3,250. Inquire at No. 62 John-st., of J. WEEKS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, at Throg's Neck, on the water. For particulars, apply to WM. F. WARRING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS (FULL LOT) HOUSES on 5th and Madison avs., and also on streets between Lexington and 6th avs., for sale by URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON PINE AND CEDAR STREETS—a property on Pine-st., extending through to Cedar-st., and having a front of about 80 feet on each street. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY WHARTON BROTHERS, NO. 152 Broadway, a first-class farm of 65 acres, well located, at Stamford, Conn.; good house, out-buildings, &c. Price $20,000.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 155 Lexington-av.; modern improvements; plumbing in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOR $9,000, A BARGAIN, A WELL-built 2-story brick house, 20x40 feet; lot 20x59.3, near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON Madison-av., with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-houses in 5th and Madison avs., and on Murray Hill. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND ESTATE FOR SALE—Within 15 miles of the city; a country seat of unsurpassed beauty and elegance; ground about 80 acres; green-houses and attachments very large, and contain every variety of plants and flowers the climate will sustain. The grape houses (of which there are several large ones,) are of perfect and modern construction, and have every variety of foreign grapes and other fruits; garden and fruit yard are about four acres, in which are pears in great variety, and many other fruits. Barns, stables, carriages-house, sheds, ricks, cow and ox stalls, piggery, hennery, gas-house, &c., &c. are on an extensive scale, and perfectly hid from the mansion by dense foliage. The mansion is large, and has every modern convenience, viz., gas, water throughout, furnace, &c., &c. The water is also fully distributed through all the out-buildings abundantly by steam engine. The dwelling is hid from public view by hedges, large old trees, evergreens, &c., &c., approached through a handsome gateway and Macadamized roads. The lawn and parterre are unsurpassed in the country, and have been laid out and are now under the care and charge of an English landscape gardener. The pastures and fields are in fine order and high cultivation, English style. This property is within easy drive of the city, and is hardly equalled as a gentleman's country or permanent residence in any country. The water view from the upper part of the mansion is extensive, probably twenty or thirty miles, and inland views equally fine. Price $100,000. For further and full details, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE on West 39th-st.; a five-story house in good order, croton throughout, now rented for about $1,150; would rent for $1,400; 25 feet wide, 60 feet deep; lot 98.9; it is a good piece of tenement property, but the owner don't want it. Price low.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 224 7TH-st.; 25 feet; three-story, high-stoop house; price $6,000 cash. There is a lease having two years more to run at $500 rent; it would bring now $800 readily.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A NEW TWO-STORY, basement and counter cellar house and lot, on 128th-st., near 6th-av., all improvements. Terms easy. Apply corner 128th-st. and 6th-av., or of J. E. HATCH & CO., No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—BY WHARTON BROTHERS, NO. 152 Broadway, first-class farm, 109 acres, located on the Passaic; easy distance from city; good house, outbuildings, horses, carriage, farm utensils, cattle, poultry, &c.; price $30,000.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A gentleman about visiting Europe, desires to rent his country seat for two years; it is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view, half a mile above Kingsbridge, and only ten miles from New-York; but a short distance from either Harlem or Hudson River depots; the house contains all the modern improvements, water, gas, furnace, &c., and is suitable for a Winter as well as Summer residence; it is in good order and well furnished throughout; the grounds contain thirty acres, are highly cultivated and well stocked with ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds; there is also a fine stable, coach-house, ice-house and other outbuildings; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—WITHIN FIFTY minutes' ride of the city, the residence of George L. Schuyler, Esq., at Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson River. The house is about 40 feet square and has eight bedrooms, all comfortably furnished; bath in each story; open fireplace in each room; eight acres of land, garden, stable, ice house, &c. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine stone house, with modern improvements, ample out-houses and grounds, and with or without furniture; location perfectly healthy, in Westchester County, within sixteen miles of the City Hall. Also, a frame cottage, with extensive grounds. Address Box No. 2,559 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN THE building No. 62 Broadway, running through to New-st., opposite the Gold Room and Stock Exchange; newly fitted up, and second to none in the city for bankers, brokers, lawyers and companies. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in complete order and all modern improvements, east side 2d-av., third house north 124th-st., Harlem; with immediate possession. Apply on the premises or to J. N. WATSON, corner 130th-st., 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, on 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; will answer for two private establishments. Inquire at No. 59 East 31st-st.

TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A pleasantly situated and convenient house, two stories, with basement, two acres, with barn, 15 minutes' walk from depot; rent $300. Address H., by mail.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE would like to occupy from about Oct. 1, part of a moderate-sized house with another small family; a widow lady having room to spare preferred; location must be good and above 14th-st.; the best of references given and desired. Address (giving location) L. S. J., Box No. 3,919 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—WANTED IN NEW-York or Brooklyn; rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum till May; or a place in New-Jersey, one hours' ride from New-York, of from one to five acres, on lease of two to five years; rent not to exceed $500, unfurnished. Address CLAYPOLE, Box No. 6,704, New-York.

WANTED—ROOMS UNFURNISHED, WITHout board, for a family of three, in a private family, between 4th and 30th sts., 3d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address J. S., Station H.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE—On the Hudson River, a good house, containing nine or ten rooms and an acre of ground, with fruit and shade trees. Address Box No. 516 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY FURnished house from Nov. 1; location from 8th to 36th sts.; rent not to exceed $200 per month. Direct to Box No. 41 Westchester Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, or purchase a first-class house, not less than 25 feet front, on the 5th-av., or between 5th and 6th avs., and 14th and 35th sts. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED—PREMISES SUITABLE FOR A SOAP manufactory, with immediate possession. Apply to Manhattan Soap Co., No. 44 Stone-st., up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY pleasantly and quietly located, will accommodate one lady guest expecting to require kindness and home attention during illness. Refers to Dr. W. F. J. Thiers, No. 1,217 Broadway. Address Mrs. STERLING, Box No. 22, Station G, New-York.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF NEATLY FURNISHed rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate one or two single gentlemen, with excellent room and board. Apply at No. 48 West Baltic-st.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND A DRAWING-room on the first floor; use of adjoining dining-room and four bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by two young couple or a party of adults wishing an exclusive home and willing to pay liberally. The house and entire appointments are strictly first-class, and arrangement can be made permanently or until Spring. Address Y. Y., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, by a gentleman and wife of retired habits, a neatly furnished and cheerful bedroom, in a highly respectable American family only; the location must be desirable and terms moderate; references given and required. Address, with particulars and real name, F., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OWNING AND OCCUPYING a brown-stone house, full width, four stories, would let all or part of the third floor with board. The house is in 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., as pleasant a block as there is in this city; good accommodations and a liberal price will be expected. Address BOARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family for adults or children, for the Winter, in Westchester County, near West Farms, on the Boston Road. Rooms large and gas through the house. Or would be willing to let part of the house furnished. Address B. T., Morrisania Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED.—A COMfortable, furnished room, with good board, situated above Amity-st. and below 35th, between 2d and 6th avs. Price not more than $8 per week. Address LAW STUDENT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE room to rent, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; choice of extension parlor or third-story front given; terms moderate; house cheerful and pleasant. Apply at No. 119 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, LADY AND two daughters, three rooms and a sitting-room, with private table; neighborhood of the Academy of Music preferred. Address, stating terms, etc., H., Box No. 4,780 New-York Post-office.

A GOOD AND COMFORTABLE ROOM wanted by a single man, with or without partial board. Address, stating full particulars as to price, which must not be too steep, WILLIAM, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in good circumstances and well known, by a gentleman equally favored, who desires to spend the coming season pleasantly. Address R. W., Box 165 Post-office.

NO. 51 BOND-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be had.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board for gentlemen, at No. 119 West 22d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE—The stock on hand and patterns complete of a first-class two-oven cooking range; also, furnaces and patterns, cooking, hall and office stoves, tools, store fixtures and lease of an old established stand; to a person of some means a chance is offered that is rarely met with. For further information, address M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS SUM DEsire an investment in some lucrative business; will buy out a business, or negotiate with parties having projects in view. Answers must positively state nature of business, and give address of applicants and reference; no agents. Address LAWTON, Box No. 100, No. 422½ Broadway, for three days.

GLASS LETTERS, NUMBERS, SIGNS, new styles, bronzed show cards, door plates, glass labels, &c. Merchants, please call. Salesmen wanted. Samples sent to agents returnable at cost. No. 107 Fulton-st. GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.................. 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.................. 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The Cunard steamship TRIPOLI, Capt. HARRISON, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY, 15th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock forenoon.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Nearly ready)..........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT..........(Building)..........Great power.
PEREIRE..........(Building)..........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS..........(Building)..........Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE..........A. DUCHESNE..........FRIDAY..........Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN..........SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN..........SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 7
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new steamship, THE QUEEN, will be open for inspection on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 12 and 5, at the Company's pier, No. 47 North River.

The public are respectfully invited to visit the ship.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER..........WEDNESDAY..........Sept. 13
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........Sept. 16
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY..........Sept. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..........Sept. 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, Capt. EDWIN BILLINGE, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26. For passage at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, October 7th, SATURDAY, November 5th.

Passage money to Nassau....................$45
Passage money to Havana.................... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Sept. 28.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

Calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,
ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH,
a first-class steamship,
commencing with the fine steamship
COSTA RICA,
(2,500 tons,)
to leave on the 28th of September, at 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 43 North River.

All letters have to pass through the Post-office.

An experienced surgeon will be in attendance on board.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 16..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Oct. 2..........NEW-YORK..........TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)

For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon,
at the above low rates. For passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The favorite and very fast steamship ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Master, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, and will be followed by the GRANADA on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 23.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, and the EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

WEEKLY LINE.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VICTOR, Capt. GATES, will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. The accommodations on this splendid ship are unsurpassed. Passage, with choice state-room, $50.

Freight at the lowest rates.

Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
Landing cargo at Mobile wharves without lighterage.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY..........Capt. JAMES STEWART
VICKSBURGH..........Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS
KALORAMA..........Capt. JOS. DENTY
E. C. KNIGHT..........Capt. S. MORRIS
GEN. CUSTER..........Capt. CHAS. ROSE

The steamship GULF CITY will leave Pier No. 23 East River, SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:
CONSTITUTION..........GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA..........CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO..........HOLMES, Commander.
AMERICA..........LINDT, Commander.

The CONSTITUTION will leave Pier No. 46 North River, four piers above Canal-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at P. M. The above steamer will receive freight until 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 16. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and splendid steamship NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 14.

For freight or passage apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

CHANGE OF PIER.

The Star Line of steamships for Savannah have removed from the pier foot of Canal-st. to Pier No. 46 North River, four piers above.
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and elegant steamship GEN. SEDGWICK is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The TWILIGHT will follow on SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship COMMANDER, Capt. TERRY, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on THURSDAY, 14th September, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—The splendid A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, A. HUNTER, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and other interior places, by BRADLEY & WOKHLER, Agents at Wilmington. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 2 P. M. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7¼ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent state-rooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent, No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SAUGERTIES,

Landing at Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN OSTERHOUDT, will leave New-York from the foot of Franklin-st., for Saugerties, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.

Landing Mondays also at Newburgh, Low Point, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.

Passage 50 cents to Rhinebeck and all landings below.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

OPPOSITION LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE.—Fare, $3. Fare to Newport, Bristol and Providence, $1 50. Berths extra.

The steamer HERO, Capt. BURNS, will leave the foot of Chambers-st. TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 4 P. M. Regular days TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY. Freight at reduced rates. Apply to HANCOX, HARRIMAN & CO., No. 24 Broad-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, until further notice, the steamer PILOT BOY will leave Pier No. 35 E. R., (Catharine Market Pier,) for Northport, Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay, at 2 o'clock P. M., daily.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., Agent, No. 69 South-st., New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.,
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES,
TALLEST GIANTESS and GIANT,
LARGEST FAT WOMAN, and
PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRLS EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
A CHEROKEE INDIAN, born without arms.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾,
MME. MARIE MACARTE, IN BRILLIANT ACTS.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
MASTER TIMOTHY, in Comic Dances.
A Grand Spectacular Romance, entitled the
CHILDREN OF CYPRUS.
MOST GORGEOUS SCENERY and COSTUMES.

Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.

Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

Reserved seats can be secured in private boxes or orchestra stalls.

GREAT BULL-FROG SHOW MONDAY, Sept. 18. Premiums for largest and smallest frogs.
"SEND ON THE FROGS."

CAT SHOW, Oct. 19. Premiums for finest specimens of Cats.

WINTER GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
THREE HOURS OF INCESSANT LAUGHTER.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the public and the press as
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
EVERY NIGHT in his two great rôles of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
TOODLES.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MATINEE.
HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
will give a grand
GALA MATINEE
OF NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, AT 1.

Admission to all parts of the house, 75 cents. No reserved seats. Children, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, and the principal hotels and music-stores.

Doors open at 12, commence at 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK.
THE OPERA.
Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.
SUBSCRIPTION.

The former subscribers for private boxes and secured seats, and the public generally, are respectfully notified that subscriptions will be received for the first season of TWENTY NIGHTS, each subscriber to have the privilege of choosing his location for any ensuing series of nights, on making application at a stated time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The office for subscriptions will be open at the Academy of Music on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. The several offices for the sale of tickets for each operatic representation will open at the usual places on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865.

Further particulars will be published in due time.

IRVING HALL.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 13,
SECOND APPEARANCE
OF
MLLE. PAREPA,

whose success on Monday evening was without precedent, excelling in enthusiasm and unanimity any reception ever bestowed on an artist in New-York.

THIS GREAT CANTATRICE—acknowledged as such by the press—will sing, to-night, the following pieces:

AGATHE'S GRAND SCENA from DER FREISCHUTZ, (in German); THE NIGHTINGALE'S THRILL, by GANZ; BID ME DISCOURSE, by BISHOP; THE MISERERE, from IL TROVATORE.

Mr. ED. DANNREUTHER, the eminent pianist, will perform LISZTS' TRANSCRIPTION of the FAUST WALTZ; and with HERR CARL ROSA, the young violinist, the Duet Brilliant, from WILLIAM TELL; and Herr Rosa will also perform the Beriots Fantasia de Ballet.

THE ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, will perform the Overture to Faust, by Spohr. Overture in A, Op. 7, by Rietz. DER FACKELTANZ MARCH in B, by MEYERBEER.

Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st., and at Irving Hall.

WALLACK'S.

It is respectfully announced that this establishment will shortly
OPEN
for the Fall and Winter season. During the recess the establishment has been
REGILDED, REPAINTED AND RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
THE COMPANY
comprising all the
ACKNOWLEDGED AND POPULAR ARTISTES
of past seasons, will derive additional strength from the engagement of
MR E. L. DAVENPORT,
who will appear on the opening night in
A NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

Various novelties are now in preparation.

Full particulars and the opening night will be duly announced.

FALK'S BELVIDERE—LION PARK.

8th-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
PROPRIETOR..........PAUL FALK.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
GRAND CONCERT.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
GRAND CONCERT.
THE THIRTIETH FREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT—GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
will take place under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS,
THEODORE THOMAS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Sept. 13, at 4, a varied and attractive programme will be given.
ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.

RAILROADS.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY'S

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS LINE,

THROUGH ROUTE FROM ATCHISON AND LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER CITY AND THE GREGORY GOLD MINES, COLORADO, VIA FORT RILEY AND THE GREAT SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

Coaches leave the company's offices in Atchison and Leavenworth, daily, for Denver and Central City, Colorado, making quick time and affording every accommodation to passengers and shippers of express freight.

This line passes through a country abounding in fine scenery and luxuriant grasses, and over the best natural road in the world.

Merchants and others shipping express goods or treasure from the east, will mark packages,
"VIA BUTTERFIELD O. D. Co.'S EXPRESS,
Atchison, Kansas."

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Until the regular passenger coaches are put on, this company will take passengers in their express coaches, which are hung on thorough brace springs, carefully fitted up and *roomy*.

Atchison and Leavenworth to Denver..........$100
Atchison and Leavenworth to Central City.......... 108

RATES OF EXPRESS FREIGHT.
New-York to Denver..........60 cents per pound.
Currency for $1,000, $15 Currency.
Gold for $1,000, $16 Gold.
New-York to Central City.......... 65 cents per pound.
Currency for $1,000, $16 Currency.
Gold for $1,000, $17 Gold.

E. P. BRAY, President, New-York.
D. A. BUTTERFIELD, General Superintendent, Atchison, Kansas.

For further particulars, apply at the office, No. 68 Broadway.
WILLIAM MARTIN, General Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:30, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:19, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the grand spectacular drama by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esqs., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
Messrs. Burnett, Ralton, Scallan, Peters, Norton, Blaisdell, Holmes, Owens, Danvers, Nolan, Rendle, Miss Maria Maeder, Miss Mary Wells.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at — o'clock,
FAREWELL MATINEE OF ARRAH NA POGUE.
On MONDAY, Sept. 18, the renowned
RAVELS.
Consisting of GABRIEL RAVEL
(First appearance in three years.)
ANTONIA RAVEL, (first appearance in six years.)
YOUNG AMERICA, (pupil of Gabriel Ravel—first appearance in three years.)

In addition to the following distinguished artistes from the principal theatres of Paris, London, Madrid, Amsterdam, &c.:

Signora Pepita, Mons. Von'Hannue, Martinetti Family, Mlle. Vandris, Mme. Marzetti, Mlle. Desire, Mons. Mathieu, Pierron Vandris, Signor Garcia, Mons. Schmidt, Mons. Axel, Mons. Lehman, four coryphees, full Corps de Ballet. Leader of orchestra, Mons. Romainville, from Paris, London, Amsterdam, Madrid, &c.

Admission 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) 30 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Third week of the brilliant engagement of
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
Which is positively limited to eight performances more.
WEDNESDAY, 13th, KING LEAR,
from the text of Shakespeare.
THURSDAY, 14th, MACBETH.
FRIDAY, 15th, benefit of
MR. CHARLES KEAN,
RICHARD II.
And the comedy of
THE WONDER.
SATURDAY, MATINEE,
THE STRANGER.

The justly-renowned artiste, MME. CELESTE, will appear at this theatre, Sept. 25.

Box-office open from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M., when seats may be secured in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERMANN.

PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Has the honor to announce that he will continue his series of
NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS
every evening during the week.

The opera orchestra will be in attendance.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes from $6 to $12. Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Pond & Co., No. 543 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, 21 Nassau-st.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
SIG. BLITZ, JR.,
the world-renowned magician and ventriloquist, with his
LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.
MISS MINNIE GEARY,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
who will each evening appear in a GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE.
MR. J. N. DENIA,
the inventor and performer of the beautiful PIANO RUSSIO, on wood and straw instruments.
MAJ. SIDNEY,
19 years old, 30 inches in height, weight 30 pounds.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
OPENING NIGHT—THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.
Mlle. PAREPA, the great prima donna.
Herr CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. DANNREUTHER, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

The sale of tickets commences this morning at the Academy of Music, and Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st.

PRIZE BULL-FROG EXHIBITION

WILL OPEN
MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
next door to Grace Church, and continue the two following days.

Already over
FIVE HUNDRED BULL-FROGS
have been sent in as competitors in this
NOVEL AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

The loves and lives of the Bull-Frogs will be illustrated by a humorous lecture, which will also explain how Bull-Frogs have been persecuted for
"WEARING O' THE GREEN."

The entertainment will be open from 11 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. At 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. each day the lecture will be delivered.

Admission to all parts of the Hall 25 cents.

More particulars can be learned from reading the "Funniest of Phun," published to-day.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA, the wonderful and celebrated mammoth plant of the Amazon, in full bloom, raised at an expense of over $4,000, at Reid's floral establishment, No. 807 Broadway. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. E. BALKEY, Proprietor.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing Oct. 2.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 3. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., will reopen on SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

I shall introduce to my pupils the present season, the German Cotillon and the Quadrille Français, as danced in my presence the past Summer at Paris and Dieppe.

Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théatre Impériale de l'Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; J. Hyatt's, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, and at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

PIANOS, &C.—GOOD PIANOS, AT LOW PRICES; music stools, watches, jewelry, segars, paintings, albums, mirrors, sewing machines, desks, steel pens, &c. Low price for pianos, melodeons, watches, diamonds, furniture, &c. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

VIOLIN TAUGHT.—THIS BEAUTIFUL INstrument taught by a pleasing and scientific method; courses of 12 lessons; thorough knowledge guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES GORDON, No. 20 6th-av.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE'S warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st.; elegant assortment, warranted 5 years; 17 prize medals awarded; testimonials from most distinguished artists; fine second-hand $125, $150.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN UNION COMPANY'S NEW and superior Piano, No. 467 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, wholesale and retail warerooms No. 736 Broadway. Hands wanted.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, the following QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS: say for 10,008 9-56 bushels corn, at 98 cents, $9,808; 56,797 19-32 bushels oats, at 70 cents, $39,758 31; 27,159 4-32 bushels oats, at 80 cents, $21,727 30. Total, $71,293 61. The receipts signed and the vouchers indorsed by Lane, Son & Co., and signed by Capt. T. D. Burchard.

Also a stock-note, signed by Lane, Son & Co., in favor of Lockwood & Co., for $50,000.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as the payment has been stopped.

The above reward will be paid to any party returning them to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK, MARKED T. J. H., and a black POCKET-BOOK, full of papers, of no value to any one but the owner; lost in a 5th-avenue stage Tuesday morning. A reward of $10 will be paid any one leaving the two books at NAYLOR & CO.'S, No. 99 John-st.

FOUND—IN GREENWICH-ST., LAST SABBATH, a sum of MONEY, which the owner can obtain by proving property and paying expenses. Call on Pastor HEDSTRONE, Bethel Ship, Pier No. 11 North River.

MACHINERY.

STEAM GAUGES—BATES' PATENT.

GOVERNMENT AND CITY STANDARDS.

The cheapest and best steam gauge ever offered in this market. Also, water gauges, marine clocks, registers, &c.

Call and examine, or send for circular before purchasing elsewhere.

KEEN BROTHERS, No. 218 Fulton-st.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. Hopper & Douglas, U. S. Inspectors; Capt. Lord, M. P. Inspector; Messrs. Todd & Rafferty, No. 24 Dey-st.; New-York S. E. Works, 23d-st., E. R.

THE ERA OF PEACE.

Inauguration of the American Institute Fair.

Timely Address of Major-General Daniel E. Sickles.

Record of Secretary Stanton—His Absolute and Vigorous Policy Vindicated.

A BRIEF BUCHANANISTIC REMINISCENCE.

Appeal for the Support of the President.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION.

Catalogue of Articles in the Fair—General Description of the Buildings, the People and the Demonstration.

War's triumphs are ended; those of Peace are now in order. The American Institute, one of the oldest and most efficient of our country's promoters in the lines of art, invention and agriculture, is among the first of our peaceful institutions to take up the dropped thread of progress, resuming with zeal its warp and woof of enterprise and research. Last evening, with cheerful music and eloquent oratory, with crowded *salons* of intelligent men and cultured women, it celebrated its

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY,

exhibiting at its Fair a catalogue of rare and valuable and curious works of art and skill, such as its brilliant history even fails to parallel. The occasion was not lacking in significant elements of American genius, power and recuperative energy. Large rooms were filled with abundant evidences of inventive genius and mechanical skill; vast saloons were crowded with articles of *vertu* and specimens of cultured taste; long halls were burdened with accumulated treasure of art and science, the whole reflecting, as in a mirror, the temper, taste and scope of an emancipated American mind. The occasion was memorable, the scene impressive. For more than a third of a century the public-spirited managers of the Institute have done their best to encourage home talent, to develop suggestions useful to the world among our own people, to foster here that *esprit* which should find throughout the globe its recognition and reward. The gloom of a four year's war had thrown a pall upon its effort. Inventors were busy in governmental workshops. Artizans labored early and late in the country's armories. Institutes and fairs were things of the past; they lay upon the shelves of memory and companioned with the relics of prosperous days. Thence they are emancipated, and before the year has rolled away we find them rallying to the call of the familiar bugle, buckling on the armor of friendly strife, competing for the prizes offered for useful inventions, huge pears and rarest pictures.

Some months since, it was determined by the managers and trustees of the Institute to celebrate the return of peace by a fair which should revive the triumphs of early times, and rival the successes of those held under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission. This was no trite resolve, the labor was no trifle, the position of those who proposed to engineer it no sinecure. The City of New-York was, as usual, selected as the theatre for the enterprise. The work has progressed steadily, and last night we witnessed the beginning of the end.

For many months the active members of the board have been in correspondence with exhibitors all over the country, and from present appearances it is fair to assume that the exhibition of 1865 will far exceed in brilliancy and variety any of its predecessors.

THE BUILDINGS

in which the fair is held are the same as those in which the Sanitary Commission held forth last year—the old Palace Garden on Fourteenth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, now used as an armory by the Twenty-second Regiment. A better location could not be obtained; the place is convenient and accessible by rail or stage from every part of the city.

Every effort has been made by the managers to afford room for the exhibition of inventions; but large as is the place selected, the indications are that ample space will not be had. In addition to the armory proper, the building adjoining, on the Sixth-avenue side, has been hired, and a portion of the wall dividing the two buildings is being removed so as to connect all the rooms that will be used for exhibition purposes. Further space is afforded by the inclosure of the entire sidewalk on the Fifteenth-street side, for the distance of nearly the entire block. The work of inclosing this is being rapidly pushed forward, and the space thus gained will be devoted to the exhibition of portable steam-engines. Twelve of these will furnish power by which the machinery will be moved. The addition on the Sixth-avenue side is devoted to the exhibition of carriages, sleighs, and fancy vehicles of all descriptions. The centre department, or the large drill-room of the armory, contains machinery of various kinds, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural implements, and a miscellaneous collection of products, from the finest article of *vertu* to the latest patented washing-machine. The orchestra balcony, which occupies a portion of the upper end of this department, extends across the entire width of the building, and is provided with five hundred chairs for the accommodation of ladies who may desire to rest while making the tour of the exhibition. The department adjoining, on the Seventh-avenue side, is appropriated to the fine arts, and forms one of the most attractive and prominent features of the fair.

On the occasion of

THE OPENING

the whole place blared with gaslight. Throughout the entire space innumerable jets gave forth a brilliant blaze, which made the area as bright as day and as hot as Hades. Perfuming flowers burdened the air with sweet odors, harmonizing bands enlivened the already effervescent multitude, bright eyes, gay toilettes, lent their charms to the scene, and a general air of pleasure and success pervaded the assembly from the hour of 8 to the "good-night" tap of the drum.

Across the right side of Room No. Three extended a balcony which was devoted to the ladies and the band. In front of that, and lower, was a platform, gaily decorated with flags and eagles, and all that sort of thing; below that were tables for the press, and beyond that were chairs for the audience. The gallery was crowded, the audience-room was packed. At the hour of 8 the band took its position and played any number of patriotic airs. At 8:30

MAJOR-GEN. SICKLES,

accompanied by Gen. Wm. Hall, Superintendent John A. Kennedy, Thomas McElrath, Esq., and other notabilities, appeared upon the platform. They were greeted with great enthusiasm, which grew uproariously demonstrative when the thousands of people knew that the modest, quiet-looking gentleman before them was Major-Gen. Sickles. After a "Hail to the Chief" from the band

GEN. WM. HALL,

the President of the Institute, arose and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of introducing to you, as the orator of the evening, Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of the United States Army. [Applause.] I have a word or two to say to you, not exactly of apology, though. We have worked earnestly, constantly and laboriously, trespassing even upon the sacred hours of the Sabbath, that the fair might be opened this evening. We have been but partially successful; still by to-morrow night or the next day we shall be in such condition that we shall not object to any body's looking at us with the most scrutinizing eye. [Applause.]

Gen. Sickles then advanced and was received with tumultuous applause. With notes in hand he read the following address:

ADDRESS OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gentlemen of the Institute: This national exhibition of the useful arts is a gratifying illustration of the happy peace which blesses our country. It also suggests one of the greatest elements of our strength in war—that industrial power which multiplies resources, equips armies and fleets, and supplies the material for great campaigns. I am happy to meet the society under circumstances so favorable to the development of national prosperity. The brilliant display of products which distinguishes this exhibition, and the numerous attendance on this occasion, equally manifest the habitual appreciation of our population for industrial pursuits. This epoch of our history, so novel and impressive, presents no feature more remarkable than the facility with which a nation that has shown itself magnificent in war resumes its peaceful avocations, disbands its armies, sells its fleets at auction, and only disturbs the equanimity of its rivals by the commanding influence of a noble example. I regret that my pursuits have not been such as to fit me to address you upon the practical themes most appropriate to this occasion. It is only in the most general way that I have been able to appreciate what is new and interesting in the progress of the arts. Of course I have not failed to observe during the period of my military service how much the industry, ingenuity and enterprise of our people have contributed to augment our resources in war. When the *Merrimac* attacked the wooden fleet in Hampton Roads, and ship after ship of ours reeled and sunk under the staggering blows of the rebel monster, and the heroic Morris had fired his last broadside from the *Cumberland*, as he went down with her beneath the waters, you remember how the little *Monitor*, ridiculed as a new invention, sneeringly called a "pepper-box," took up the unequal combat, and, under the gallant Worden, drove the rebel ship to her hiding place in the harbor of Norfolk, where she was soon afterward given to the flames. You have not forgotten the magnificent combat between Admiral Farragut's fleet and the *Tennessee*—one of the most extraordinary fights that ever occurred on the waters; a single ship repelling the crushing blows of a fleet, driven upon her with a force that would have made a breach in the walls of Sebastopol; a single ship receiving unarmed broadside after broadside, for more than an hour, making no more impression upon her armor than the Indian arrows made upon the cuirass of Cortez, until the *Chickasaw*, under Lieut.-Commander Perkins, herself invulnerable, struck the *Tennessee* a mortal blow with a shot from an eleven-inch gun that disabled her rudder and left her helpless and paralyzed, at the mercy of her conquerors. The *Tennessee* was armed with the heaviest British cannon. The more powerful guns of the *Chickasaw* were American, and one of the improvements developed during the war. Nor have you forgotten the time when the splendid fleet of Admiral Porter was at the point of being abandoned on the Red River, owing to the sudden fall of its waters. Then it was that the genius of Gen. Bailey, after all other expedients failed, devised a dam which so deepened the channel by turning all the water of the river into a narrow course that the fleet was saved, and the army of Gen. Banks preserved its supplies, and was enabled to retire in good order to a tenable position near the base of his operations. Need I remind you of the memorable exploit of young Cushing, who, under the orders of Admiral Porter, destroyed the iron-clad *Albemarle*—one of the most formidable ships ever launched—by means of a small torpedo-boat, constructed under the superintendence of Rear Admiral Gregory, by Chief Engineer Wood, of the navy? This little craft, propelled by a small engine, manned by a boat's crew and filled with powder, boldly approached—at midnight—her great adversary at her moorings within the rebel lines, capturing on her way three picket-boats. Steering straight for her victim, her Commander and crew leaped into the water and escaped in a small boat, while the torpedo made all headway against the *Albemarle*, and, at the moment of contact, with a fearful explosion, buried her beneath the waters on which, a moment before, she had floated in disdainful defiance.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

I endeavored, without success, to obtain for this occasion an official statement of the number of mechanics employed by the government in shops, depots and dock yards of the War and Navy Departments, at some given period during the recent war. I have no doubt, taking into consideration the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments of the army, and all the navy yards, that the number was greater than any one of our armies—greater than the victorious army at Waterloo. Probably in all the history of war there can be found no parallel to the operations of the American Quartermaster General's Department from 1861 to 1865. Nevertheless, there are some striking European examples. In preparing for the siege of Lille the allies were compelled, owing to the interruption of the water communications of the army, to transport from Holland by land all their cannon, ammunition and material. Sixteen thousand horses were required for the wagons in the train, which was escorted by Prince Eugene with fifty-three battalions of infantry and ninety squadrons of horse, the main body of the allies being within supporting distance; and although the French army, a hundred thousand strong, under Marshal Vendorme, lay on the flank of the line of march, which extended over seventy miles, it was reported that not a gun or carriage was lost. If the trains of the Army of the Potomac had been put in motion on a single road toward Richmond, the head of the column would have entered Richmond before the rear was out of sight of the Capitol at Washington. In the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments at Nashville, in the Summer of 1864, more than fourteen thousand mechanics and laborers were employed in providing material for the armies operating in Gen. Sherman's department. The store-house of the Commissary of Subsistence, at the same post, contained provisions for one hundred thousand men for eight months, or twenty-four millions of rations, beside forage for fifty thousand horses for an equal period—that is to say, one hundred and sixty-eight millions of pounds of oats, corn and hay. These stores, beside vast numbers of troops and all the sick and wounded, were transported over a single track railroad, crossing many rivers and trestle-work structures, for more than three hundred miles through Tennessee and Georgia, a hostile country, in the face of constant attack from an enterprising and daring enemy. In these days of railway disasters show me a board of directors that could keep a road in running order, with guerrillas menacing every mile of the track; scarce a day passing without a bridge destroyed, trestle-work burned, trains thrown from the track and smashed by means of obstacles placed upon it; engineers and brakemen shot, every train carrying its own guard, every depot for wood and water a military post; and for all the vast labor on that and many other military railroads between Little Rock, west of the Mississippi, to the Potomac, the Quartermaster-General's Department was responsible. This army of workmen, of which I have only mentioned one or two outposts, operating over an area of thousands of miles, was under the sleepless and thoughtful eye of Major-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, the accomplished chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the army. The Chief Quartermasters of the two principal armies were Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, of the Army of the East, and Gen. Allen, of the Army of the Southwest. I have not alluded to the other duties of the Quartermaster-General, such as clothing a million of soldiers; transporting their subsistence, arms and ammunition to every camp, from the Rio Grande to the Susquehanna; constructing telegraphs over the whole theatre of war, and keeping them in order; supplying horses and forage for the most numerous cavalry and artillery ever kept on foot in one army, and providing wagon trains always for one side, and sometimes for both sides, in a contest that numbered more combatants, and extended over a broader theatre of operations, than has ever been maintained by a single nation. The Subsistence Department of the army, under the able direction of its accomplished chief, Gen. Eaton, is not the least remarkable for its admirable administration. Unseen, like the atmosphere, nevertheless it was everywhere present with all needful supplies; contributing to every success, it is responsible for no failures in any campaign. If my time permitted, you might be interested in some details of the new ordnance and small arms, orignated by Colt, Dahlgren, Parrot, Wiard, Spencer, Remington and others—all effectively employed in our military and naval operations. I have also to regret that my application for official information on these subjects has not been successful, and consequently my impressions lack the precision which gives value to facts. In the beginning of the war we had very few private armories; the government relied for small arms on purchases it was permitted to make in foreign countries. More than a million of muskets were so obtained. Of these it is said by the commissioners appointed to investigate and report upon their value and quality, that "hundreds of thousands have been purchased and delivered, and thousands more are to arrive, not one of which last a single campaign, and not one of which is fit to be placed in the hands of civilized troops." For such muskets the government paid from $18 to $22 each; none of them being interchangeable in any of their parts—not even in bayonets or cones—it follows that when any part was lost or broken, the gun was returned to the arsenal for repairs or thrown away. Contracts were soon made by Secretary Cameron, and by his successor, Secretary Stanton, with private parties, for the manufacture of muskets of the Springfield and other patterns, for carbines, pistols, swords, &c., at liberal prices, averaging about $22 for muskets of the Springfield pattern. The result of these stimulating influences to private enterprise was that about thirty complete armories were established, with the most ingenious and efficient machinery, employing $20,000,000 capital and 20,000 mechanics, capable of producing 500 rifled muskets a day, at a cost to the manufacturer not exceeding $8 (gold) a piece, complete. So great have been the advantages obtained by the use of machinery and the division of labor in this branch of manufactures, that the armories of this country can now compete successfully with the cheap labor of Europe, while we pay to our mechanics those higher rates of wages to which they are entitled by their superior skill and their respectable rank in the community. No other nation has ever equipped armies, as we have done, with repeating rifles, breech-loading carbines, revolvers and rifled artillery; and when it becomes known how superior are the arms we make, and the low price for which they can be supplied, we will become the manufacturers of arms for the world. I can do no more than glance at the improvements of the medical department of the army; indeed, I can only speak of any of the great staff departments so far as their operations passed under my own observation. The construction and organization of general hospitals, the ample arrangement for field hospitals, the liberal and various supplies for hospitals, the unstinted and judicious expenditures for scientific appliances, improved ambulances, hospital wagons—which are portable apothecary shops—hospital cars, adapted expressly with spring beds to carry the sick and wounded of the army over railroads; the humane use of chloroform; the liberal supply of stimulants; the extensive issue of quinine, one of the most expensive medicines, as a preventative—these are among the noticeable features of our improved administration of the medical service in the army. To all this must be added the noble service of the Sanitary Commission, that good angel of the army. Always coöperating with the government, and bringing to every battle-field and to every hospital, the innumerable gifts of American women, inspired by patriotism and affection; the religious offices of our chaplains and of the Christian Commission; the tender nursing and pious ministrations of Sisters of Mercy; the organized agencies of all the State Governments for the relief of their sick and wounded; the admirable service performed by Adams' Express Company, in delivering parcels from home to soldiers in all the armies; and when all is considered—when our record is compared with that of other wars—I venture to anticipate that it will be established that no army has ever received to an equal extent with ours the benefits of enlightened and beneficent administration.

RECORD OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Here let me pause to pay a tribute to one upon whom, more than upon any other public servant, has rested the vast and varied responsibilities which the conduct of our great war imposed. When the rebellion declared itself, toward the close of the administration of President Buchanan, an eminent lawyer, who had neither held office nor been conspicuous as a partisan in politics, was called into the Cabinet as Attorney-General. His presence was instantly felt in the vigorous measures taken to enforce the authority of the government. At the critical moment which followed the occupation of Fort Sumter, when it seemed as if the government would yield to the audacity and vigor of revolutionary pressure, his fearless counsels, his indomitable will, his sturdy, loyal nature, contributed mainly to that modification of the pacific policy of President Buchanan, which was followed by measures to resist the further aggressions of insurgents. Toward evening, on one of the gloomy days in the Winter of 1861, the Attorney-General sent for one of the representatives in Congress from New-York, and informed him that, unless the public opinion of the North was instantly manifested, the President would yield to the demand of South Carolina and order Major Anderson back from Sumter to Moultrie. It was decided at once that an envoy should go to the principal Northern cities and announce that the President had decided to maintain Anderson in Sumter at all hazards. "Fire some powder," said Stanton; "all we can do yet is to fire blank cartridges; a thousand bullets or a bale of hemp would save us from a bloody rebellion; the President will not strike a blow, but he will resist if he sees the temper of the people demands resistance; go and fire some cannon, and let the echoes come to the White House." The next day salutes were fired in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany and other cities, in honor of President Buchanan's determination to sustain the gallant Anderson; congratulatory telegrams were sent from prominent men in all these cities to the President; the corporate authorities of New-York passed earnest resolutions of support; several journals, in leading articles of remarkable power, indorsed and commended the decision of the President. The next day the decision was made. The demand of South Carolina for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was refused; it remained only for the South to recede or make war. President Lincoln was inaugurated; war followed. The Attorney-General of President Buchanan became, after a brief interval, the War Minister of President Lincoln. His electric influence was instantly felt throughout the army, and all over the country. Commanding Generals were ordered to put their columns in motion and attack the enemy. The irresolution and lethargy which are inseparable from a defensive policy vanished before the universal initiative, inspired by a positive and earnest character, who would neither rest himself nor allow the enemies of his country to rest while the means of attack were in his hands. Alternating successes and defeats—colossal yet indecisive combats—enormous consumption of treasure—the probability of foreign recognition and aid to the confederation—increasing hostility to the measures of the Administration, finally culminating in sedition, riots and revolts—the defiant overtures of aid and comfort to the enemy, from public journals and public men—these were some of the accumulating embarrassments that brought the Union cause to the crisis of overthrow. The dauntless heart of the iron Secretary, himself the object of measureless obloquy and hate, never failed. To despair he opposed revolution; to a defeated army he sent a more successful General; to the mobs he spoke from the mouths of cannons; insolent traitors and spies within our lines were silenced and secured in the dungeons of the Old Capitol, or within the ponderous walls of Lafayette and Warren. The President was, of all men, gentle and conciliatory. The Secretary of State was absorbed in the unparalleled difficulties of our foreign relations. The Secretary of the Treasury was laboriously directing all the currents of national wealth into his exhaustless exchequer. The Secretary of the Navy was building and manning his fleets. The Attorney-General never emerged from the mazes of his briefs. It was necessary, nay, it was vital, that the undefined and illimitable powers of government, for its own preservation, should be wielded by a bold, honest and skillful hand; by that spontaneous concession of authority accorded to a self-reliant and commanding character, in all great emergencies, it developed upon Edwin M. Stanton, in the darkest hours of danger, to see that the republic suffered no detriment. At times when the idea was tolerated that any citizen, during the war, might assail the government, as he pleased and with impunity, it became necessary to silence sedition and baffle treason by terror. It was fortunate that the government possessed a man, armed with power to enforce his will, who inspired fear enough to reinforce doubtful authority. Not Richelieu himself, when France had no hiding-place that could conceal, or power that could save one of his victims, was more dreaded than an order of arrest signed by the Secretary of War, after the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended. Whatever may be the final judgment of jurists upon the legal questions involved in these arrests, the effect was salutary. Traitors, fraudulent contractors, spies, dishonest officials in the service, at length felt there was somebody in authority to be afraid of.

THE STAR OF GEN. GRANT.

Success was inexorably exacted from commanders of armies; neither Winter nor Summer, neither heat nor cold, neither storm nor drouth, neither distance nor defences, nor boasted superiority of numbers spared the enemy from attack. At length the events of the war developed a General whose genius, educated by experience, as was said of Marlborough by Bolingbroke, indicated all the attainments for supreme command. This great and fortunate leader was no sooner recognized, than called to the head of all the armies of the Union; and from that hour Gen. Grant directed, without interference, but with invaluable energy of coöperation from the War Department, all the succeeding campaigns to a triumphant conclusion. Look back to the period of despair, during the first year of President Lincoln's administration, when leading journals demanded a dictator; recall the despondency which followed the disastrous termination of the Peninsular campaign, in the Summer of 1862; remember the general discontent and weariness of the struggle which preceded the repulse of the enemy at Gettysburgh; the profound disappointment and just indignation felt by the country at the failure to pursue and destroy the army of Lee; the sullen menaces and the outbreaks which hindered the enforcement of the conscription law; the bloody riots in this city; the undisguised hostility of half of Europe; the discouraging doubts and predictions of nearly all the world; and, finally, the increasing power and boldness of the formidable numbers at home who pronounced the war a failure, demanded an armistice, and advised the acceptance of the best terms of peace that could be obtained. It was at this moment that Grant's decisive triumph at Vicksburgh was announced. Soon afterward he was summoned by the Secretary of War, in person, to Chattanooga to retrieve the disaster of Chickamauga. Gaining the great victory of Mission Ridge, and opening a pathway to the sea for Sherman, he came to the Rappahannock and brought fortune and final triumph to the glorious standards of the Army of the Potomac. What Godolphin and Marlborough were to the war of the succession, what Louvois and Turenne were to the great struggle of Louis XIV. for European empire, what Carnot and Bonaparte were to the wars of the French republic, what Pitt and Wellington were to the European alliance against Napoleon, Stanton and Grant have been to the grandest struggle of ancient or modern times for the maintenance of authority, order and justice in the government of nations. The great war from which the nation is now reposing, has made the institutions of all the States homogeneous. It has removed from our plan of government the element that most impaired its vigor—insufficient power to suppress by insurrection sanctioned by the government of a State. It has banished from our civilization the reproach of servile labor, thus elevating to the rank of freemen all whose honorable toil supports in peace the commonwealth whose honor and rights they uphold in war. Besides the rank won by the renown of our arms, the amplitude of the resources we have displayed and the constancy shown in the conflict, we shall emerge from one of the most exhausting wars recorded in history a stronger nation than we have ever been.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Let us try to avoid the obvious perils which now engage the attention of our statesmen and people. Who will not welcome and hasten the time when the asperity and alienation between the old antagonists in the Union shall yield to the kindlier sentiments of common nationality, common interests and common destiny?

SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT.

The South is now represented in the councils of the nation by the President. Thoroughly loyal, honest, able and fearless, he of all men knows the South, and can be trusted by the whole country. In his vast and laborious undertaking to restore tranquility, and bring order out of the political and industrial chaos which pervades the South, let us give to the President the same generous and confiding support accorded by all parties to the statesmen of the period when our government was established. When the war of independence terminated, the colonies were in a more favorable condition for the development of their resources, and for the settlement of their institutions of government on surer foundations, than we find the insurgent States to be at the present time. Let us be guided by the President in the line of conduct we shall adopt in our relations with the conquered States and people. Let us ratify the amnesty he has granted. Let us help him to maintain regular civil authority in the subjugated States, by the action of their own loyal citizens. Let us do all in our power to consolidate our people once more in their ancient attachment to the Constitution and the Union. It has been almost the uniform error of the successful party in civil wars to perpetuate the passions of the conflict by punitory and proscriptive measures against the vanquished. Let us avoid this error. If the victors are magnanimous the vanquished will be loyal. The proscription of the Huguenots cost France a million of her most industrious and loyal citizens, arrayed the Protestant Powers of Europe against her in long and exhausting wars, and more than a century elapsed before the successors of Louis XIV. regained the position and power lost by persecution. The expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain, the rigor of the Inquisition and the sanguinary policy of Philip II. in the Spanish Netherlands, were followed by the declining prosperity and rank of Spain among nations. The cruel legislation of the British Parliament has driven two millions of the population of Ireland to this country. Austria requires three hundred thousand soldiers to counteract the effect of severe administration in her Italian and Hungarian possessions. So long as armed resistance to the authority of the Union continued, rather than suffer the humiliation of submission and failure I would have seen the continent laid waste and given back again to the Senecas and Cherokees for hunting grounds. Now all is changed. The flag floats unchallenged, unsullied and imperial over all the domain of the republic. Every man who salutes it hails the ensign of freedom and justice. When the few whose awful guilt is beyond the pale of human charity shall have suffered the penalty of their crimes may we not say to those who are no longer our adversaries "that we hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends."

The address was interrupted frequently by outbursts of applause. Its vindication of Secretary Stanton was particularly indorsed by enthusiastic demonstrations, while the allusions to Secretary Seward, and the sarcastic denouncement of the Buchanan policy, drew forth significant plaudits.

At the conclusion of the address, while the band was playing the "Red, White and Blue," a superb bouquet was handed to Gen. Sickles, which he sent to his mother, who sat among the audience in front. After this little episode, the trustees took the General and a few guests to an "upper room," where a

LITTLE COLLATION

was spread, enjoyed and disposed of. During this, speeches, toasts, and so on, were indulged in by Gen. Sickles, Capt. Grant, Mr. McElrath, Gen. Hall, Superintendent Kennedy, and other gentlemen.

Of the

FAIR AS AN EXHIBITION

much might be written. The indications are that in extent and variety it will far eclipse any of its predecessors. Already very many exhibitors have filled the spaces allotted them, and every mail brings notice of "more to come." The secretary and Major-domo, Mr. J. W. Chambers, is hard at work, assisted by a small army of clerks, while the trustees fly here and there, bewildered by the conflicting claims of the exhibitors. In order that our readers may understand the exhibition, and go through the rooms with an intelligent idea of what is there, we have prepared

A CATALOGUE

without comment, including everything exhibited up to the hour of closing last night. To this other articles will be added, and at another time the list of new inventions and curious exhibitions will be considered.

In the

FIRST ROOM,

which is virtually a hall, we find

Ingersoll's metallic life-boat.
Cement sewer pipe, Kinth's patent.
Telegraph instruments of every variety, from Chas. T. & J. N. Chester.
Small-sized metallic life-boat, exhibited by Ingersoll.
Sampson's improved hay-scale.
Telegraphic instruments at work, the operators being from the school of Bryant & Stratton; exhibited by Messrs. Chester.

In the

SECOND ROOM

there are many beautiful things. The room is long, about 125 feet, and proportionately wide, and is well lighted from the top by jets of gas. It contains the following:

In the corner an elegant inlaid marble-top table.
An elegantly penned address by the teachers of the Public Schools of the Sixth Ward, to Tim. Brennan.
An elegantly penned address from the Board of Councilmen, to Morgan Jones, Esq.
The grand testimonial gotten up by order of the Common Council to the memory of the late Archbishop Hughes, shortly after the decease of that eminent divine. It comprises the resolutions passed in our municipal legislature in honor of the services rendered the country when sent to Europe by President Lincoln in an official mission during the war. It is of massive proportions, and is divided into three portions, the resolutions occupying the side spaces, while the centre space is taken up with a lifelike portrait of the Archbishop, arrayed in his cassock and band, in the act of bestowing his benediction. The frame which incloses the whole affair is of most exquisitely carved workmanship, and is embellished with ecclesiastical designs in profusion. This testimonial is entirely executed with a pen, and is the production of Benjamin F. Brady.
Address of Councilmen to James Hayes, Esq.
Address of Councilmen to Charles C. Pinckney, Esq.
Two superbly finished marble medallion portraits, exhibited by D. Richards.
Next, and one of the most interesting features of the fair is the celebrated

HAIR EAGLE,

made from the Hair of President Lincoln, Vice-President Hamlin, Secretaries Seward, Chase, Welles, Stanton, Usher, Bates and Blair, Speaker Colfax, Senators Fessenden, Johnson, Foot, Sumner, Corwin, Grimes, Harris, Trumbull, Wilson, Sherman, Sprague, Lane, Howard, Foster, Harlan, Hicks, Hale, Morgan, Wade, Ramsay, Hone, Morrill and Wilkinson; and Mesdames Lincoln, Welles, Bates and Blair. It attracts much attention, and is exhibited by Champney & Smith, of Brooklyn.
Three pretty pictures, exhibited by Mrs. E. L. Clarke.
A historical painting, "The Roman Daughter," exhibited by S. N. Carvalho.
An original portrait of President Lincoln, by S. N. Carvalho, in which Diogenes is represented as discovering an honest man. The portrait of Diogenes may be good, that of Mr. Lincoln is awkward.
Other portraits by the same artist, one of Vas Hongerton, the other of a "gentleman."
A water-colored portrait on marble, by W. W. Scott.
Iona grapes as seen when held to the light, painted in water-colors, exhibited by Jno. Schuller.
A number of Italian marble mantels and fire-place mantels, exhibited by John Kennedy.
A series of photographic views by S. A. Holmes. They are mainly residences and public buildings, and views of Central Park, Niagara Falls, &c.
A rare and curious collection of coins, exhibited by Geo. R. Bond.
Parlor organs and melodeons, exhibited by Charles Needham & Co.
Four organs and a melodeon, exhibited by Peloubet & Son, of Bloomfield.
Specimens of penmanship, drawing, &c., exhibited by Bryant, Stratton & Packard.
Four chemicographic works, exhibited by Paine & Co.
Specimens of ornamental carving, exhibited by F. Kaiffer.
Photographs by Gurney & Son, embracing pictures of Madeline Henriques, a superb full-length of Gen. Dix and Staff—thirteen in the group, a very sweet porcelain picture—and others.
A curious "In Memoriam" of George Washington, made of colored paper, by A. B. Waldron, who devoted 18 months and 19 days to the task.
Photographs by Williamson, of Brooklyn—The "Graces" are charming, the sentimental youth with the horn of hair wretched, the picture of H. W. Beecher is stiff and awkward, the India-inks are among the best we ever saw.
Out-door views, plain photographs, imperial photographs, porcelain photo-miniatures, and photographs on porcelain, by Rockwood & Co.
Several models of propellers, ships, sloops, &c., exhibited by E. P. Hollister, Heness & Scholer, Chas. A. Hall and B. F. Miller.
Reynolds' turbine water-wheel, exhibited by Talcott & Underhill.
Sundry plaster-busts of unknown celebrities, by D. Richards.
Medals of revolution and war of 1812, exhibited by T. Wyatt.
Specimens of glass engraving done on the engine-turning lathe, exhibited by A. Schwitter & Reiman.
Patchomanie vases, exhibited by L. Stern.
Cartridge-box fastenings, exhibited by W. Z. W. Chapman.
Photographic apparatus, exhibited by Nelson Wright.
Case of elegant musical instruments, piano-fortes, exhibited by Edward Bloomfield.
Twenty-five pieces of rustic work, exhibited by Jules Lachaum.
Artificial fruit of all sorts, exhibited by G. Brown.
Piano-fortes, exhibited by S. T. Parmalee.
Piano-fortes, exhibited by the Driggs Piano Company.
Piano-fortes, exhibited by Ihne & Son.
Collection of pears, exhibited by W. L. Ferris. Oakland Nursery.
Improved boot-blacking-case, exhibited by J. H. Porter.
Fruit piece and Winter group, exhibited by G. A. Bache.
Four wardian cases, containing plants, exhibited by J. S. Barnes.
Case of skates, exhibited by Walton Bros.
Model steam propeller, exhibited by J. F. Patten.
Patent well-borer, exhibited by Geo. W. Thomas.
Horse-shoe machine, exhibited by Cornings & Winslow, Troy.

In the

THIRD ROOM

are all sorts of machinery and patent articles. It was in this room that the address was delivered, and here the band discoursed sweet music all the evening. It contains the following:

Table covers, cap robes and carpets, exhibited by American Water-proof Company.
Soaps, yeast and pineapple cider, exhibited by B. T. Babbit.
Etna fire-place heater, exhibited E. H. Spalding.
Self-regulating hot-water furnace, exhibited by Chas. R. Ellis.
Patent ventilator, exhibited by Denaud & Rich.
Range and furnace, exhibited by John Sumner.
Two patent parlor stoves, exhibited by ——.
Kerosene lamps, exhibited by Ives & Co.
G. D. Dow's soda-water fountain, in operation by S. B. Scripture.
Four slate refrigerators, G. A. Banta's patent, exhibited by Jas. Stephens & Co.
Portable water-closet, exhibited by Edward Robinson.
Hackles, &c., for flax dressing, exhibited by Henry Burley.
Fuller's patent faucets, exhibited by Albert Fuller.
Polar refrigerator, exhibited by Leslie & Elliot.
Cast iron hat-stand, made of military weapons; exhibited by T. W. Brown.
Air-pressure churn, exhibited by W. Huston.
An immense range, exhibited by Bramhall, Deane & Co.
Brass and steel bells, exhibited by American Bell Company.
Hot-air furnace, exhibited by E. Barrows.
Patent illuminated lights, exhibited by L. R. Case.
Excelsior self-heater, for warming three or more rooms, exhibited by W. B. Butler.
Extension bedstead, exhibited by J. T. C. Pickhardt.
Surgical and medical patent elevator, exhibited by M. E. Marx.
Hair-covered horses, exhibited by S. W. Smith.
Invalids' chairs, exhibited by the same.
Invalid bedsteads, exhibited by Furman & Wells.
Kitchen tables, exhibited by F. W. Wolh.
Bed spring bottoms, exhibited by J. Barnes.
Cabinet portable bed, exhibited by J. W. Crane.
Sliding door sheaves, exhibited by Newman & Co.
Soda water fountain apparatus, exhibited by Jno. Matthews.
Walnut and ebony bookcases, cabinets, &c., exhibited by J. Ziegler & Co.
Trusses and bandages, exhibited by Marsh.
Case of optical instruments, exhibited by C. Lembke.
Trusses and supporters, exhibited by B. Sherwood, M. D.
Fine saddlery work, harness, &c., exhibited by Hoover, Calhoun & Co.
Dental material, exhibited by S. S. White.
Elliptic sewing machines, exhibited by Albert Supler.
Portable parlor grate, exhibited by Wm. R. Butler.
Confectioner's stand, in operation by Sinclair & Thomas.
Sewing-machine, exhibited by J. McCloskey.
Sewing-machine, exhibited by Plamer & Keyser.
Sewing-machine, by Florence Sewing-machine Company.
Ivory combs, exhibited by Pratt, Read & Co.
Hunting and fishing boots, exhibited by John L. Watkins.
Gutta percha goods, exhibited by S. C. Bishop.
Table of Yankee notions.
Croton washer, exhibited by A. G. Heckrotte.
Steel collars and bosoms, exhibited by Billon & Foggan.
Liquid blacking, exhibited by Watkins.
Fancy marble clock, &c., exhibited by L. Druck.
China-ware of various descriptions, exhibited by T. C. Smith & Co.
Case of hard rubber collars and cravats, exhibited by New-York Hard Rubber Company.
Case of vulcanite jewelry, exhibited by Shiffer & Co.
Spring hair pins, exhibited by A. T. Thayer.
Pierce's magnetic globe, exhibited by Scribner & Co.
Soda-water fountain and soda-water apparatus, lubricators and oil cups, exhibited by W. Jay.
Case of saddle, harness and truck tools, exhibited by C. S. Osborne & Co.
Sundry syrups, exhibited by Union Sugar Company.
Blower and exhauster, exhibited by Manhattan Gas Company.
Circular band sawing machine, exhibited by James C. Mallory.
Hydrant, with hose attached, exhibited by American Coupling Company.
Self-feeding ratchet, exhibited by Betts, Davenport & Co.
Window frames, &c., exhibited by H. G. Furd.
Soda-water apparatus, exhibited by John Matthews.
Egg-beater, exhibited by K. E. Ashley.
Inkstand for ladies, exhibited by Ed. Knobeschuch.
Horse collars, &c., exhibited by Benj. Armstrong.
Coal and ash sifter, exhibited by A. M. Olds.
Ship steering apparatus, exhibited by T. Rochon.
Patent pulley-block, exhibited by S. Holt's Son & Co.
Turning lathes, for foot or steam, exhibited by J. Stewart's Son.
Boiler plate, cast steel plate, rail, ingot, &c., exhibited by Winslow, Griswold & Holley, Troy, N. Y.
Car wheel iron, exhibited by Washburn, Hunts & Co., Jersey City.
Printing press, exhibited by A. Campbell; in operation.
Album edger, for photograph album, exhibited by A. Campbell.
Steam governor, exhibited by J. H. Pomeroy.
Thos. Prosser & Sons exhibit expanders, scrapes, rimers, drills, steel wire and whalebone tube brushes.
Steam fire engine, exhibited by M. R. Clapp.
Steam pump, exhibited by M. R. Clapp.

There are many matters pertaining to the

WORKING MACHINERY,

of which nothing need be said at present, as the exhibition, so far as they are concerned, was not fairly opened. By to-morrow it is expected that everything will be in readiness, and then we shall notice that department in detail.

The committee has offered its usual liberal prizes for fruits, amounting to the following sums:

FRUITS.

Apples, eight prizes	$86
Pears, eight prizes	86
Peaches, three prizes	11
Plums, two prizes	8
Quinces, one prize	3
Cranberries	10
Native grapes, six prizes	53
Grapes grown under glass, four prizes	30
Melons, two prizes	6
For the best collection of fruits in pots	10
Total prizes for fruits	$273

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Plants in pots, six prizes	$70
Orchids, two prizes	15
German Asters, one prize	5
Chrysanthemums, two prizes	8
Hardy Evergeens, Ferns and Dycopodiums, two prizes	50
Dahlias, four prizes	23
Roses and Carnations, four prizes	16
Verbenas and Petunias, two prizes	10
Hybrid Gladiators, one prize	5
Cut Flowers, two prizes	15
Table Floral Decorations, one prize	25
Baskets, Bouquets and Rustic Stands, nine prizes	48
Total for plants and flowers	$285

VEGETABLES.

Best collection of culinary vegetables	$15
Second best collection of culinary vegetables	10
Best collection of potatoes, not less than six varieties	5
Best twelve ears of sweet corn, for the table	3
Best twelve ears of field corn	3
Best collection of named varieties of squashes, not less than twelve	5
Best table squash	3
Largest pumpkin	3
Total for vegetables	$47

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Best wheat, one bushel to be exhibited	$5
Best rye, one bushel to be exhibited	5
Best oats, one bushel to be exhibited	5
Best barley, one bushel to be exhibited	3
Best hops	5
Best honey, one box to be exhibited	3
Total	$26

WINE.

Best wine from the grape, not less than six bottles to be exhibited	15
Best wine from the Delaware grape, not less than three bottles to be exhibited	5
Total wines—two prizes	$20

PRESERVES.

Best assortment of preserves	$5
Best assortment of hermetically sealed fruits and vegetables	5
Best assortment of desiccated food	5
Total	$14

DAIRY PRODUCTIONS.

Best specimen of butter, not less than 10 pounds, produced on the farm of the exhibitor	$5
Specimen of cheese, not less than 50 pounds, produced on the farm of the exhibitor	5
Total	$10

The following are what are known as the

GREELEY PREMIUMS.

The premiums offered by Mr. Horace Greeley consist of three prizes of $100 each, for the best bushel of apples, the best bushel of pears and the best dish of grapes, (not less than six pounds,) of varieties best adapted for general cultivation.

The premium on grapes was awarded last Fall to the Iona, but, from the shortness of the notice, Dr. Grant declined to receive the award, and asked that the premium be thrown open and decided in the Fall of 1865.

The following varieties of apples and pears were exhibited and examined last Fall, and will not come into competition this year, except from the parties who exhibited the specimens then, viz.:

Apples.—Hubbardston, Nonsuch, Fallwater, Conkling's Seedlings, Swaar and Baldwin.

Pears.—Bartlett, Lawrence, Duchesse de Angouleme and Danas Hovey.

The fruit for which premiums are offered must be exhibited at the Thirty-sixth Annual Fair of the American Institute, to be held in the large Armory in Fourteenth-street, west of Sixth-avenue. The Apples and Pears must be exhibited in baskets, barrels or boxes containing one bushel each, and must be placed on the tables on or before Monday, the 18th of September. The varieties which ripen at a later period may be exhibited at the rooms of the American Institute on the second Tuesday of November, and the second Tuesday of December, in competition for the same premiums.

The following gentlemen, well known to the Horticultural community, have been appointed a committee to examine and report upon the varieties exhibited: Messrs. John A. Warder, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles Downing, Newburgh, N. Y.; Isaac M. Ward, Newark, N. J.; William S. Carpenter, New-York; P. T. Quinn, Newark, N. J.; William L. Ferris, Throg's Neck, N. Y.; E. Ware Sylvester, Lyons, N. Y.

The following is the list of

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For the best work in marble—a gold medal.
For the best watch movement—a gold medal.
For the best marine chronometer—a gold medal.
For the best cotton cloths—a gold medal.
For the best printed lawns and calicoes—a gold medal.
For the best cutlery—a gold medal.
For the best machine and wood screws—a gold medal.
For the best breech-loading rifle, musket or carbine—a gold medal.
For the best invention in the manufacture of India rubber or gutta percha goods—a gold medal.
For the best Chandeliers or Brackets—a gold medal.
For the best Machine for work Metals—a gold medal.
For the best Machine for working Wood—a gold medal.
For the best Steam Pump—a gold medal.
For the best specimen of Book-Printing—a gold medal.
For the most valuable improvements in Machinery for Weaving Cotton Goods—a gold medal.
For the best Marine Compass that shall not be affected by local attraction—a gold medal.
For the most valuable improvement in Planing on Steel—a gold medal.
For the best Piano Forte—a gold medal.
For the best Artificial Limbs—a gold medal.
For the best Felt Beaver Cloths—a gold medal.
For the best specimen of Sheet-Iron approaching the finish of Russia Iron—a gold medal.
For the best machine for Boring for and Pumping Coal Oil—a gold medal.
For the best process and apparatus for extracting the precious metals from ores—a gold medal.
For the best Musical Instrument of the Melodeon or Organ type—a gold medal.
For the best specimen of Ladies' Dress Goods—a gold medal.
For the best specimen of Shawls—a gold medal.
For the best specimen of Broadcloths—a gold medal.
For the best Woolen Goods—a gold medal.
For the most valuable improvements in Steam Engines—a gold medal.
For the most valuable improvement in Steam Fire Engines—a gold medal.
For the most valuable improvement in Anthracite Coal Burning Locomotives—a gold medal.
For the best Mowing Machine—a gold medal.
For the best Reaping Machine—a gold medal.
For the most important improvement in Vessels of War—a gold medal.
For the most valuable improvement in Railroad Brakes—a gold medal.
For a thoroughly practical traction Steam Engine for farm purposes—a gold medal.
For the best Type-setting and Distributing Machine—a gold medal.
For the best collection of White Granite Ware—a gold medal.
For the best specimens of bark-tanned Curried Calf Skins, equal to the imported—a gold medal.
For the best machine for manufacturing Flax Fabrics and specimens of the manufacture—a gold medal.
For the best specimen of Steel—a gold medal.
For the best specimen of Pig Iron—a gold medal.
For the best specimen of Wrought Iron—a gold medal.
For the best managed Farm not exceeding 100 acres—a gold medal.
For the second best managed Farm not exceeding 100 acres—a silver medal.
For the third best managed Farm not exceeding 100 acres—a bronze medal.
For the best managed Market Garden, not less than 20, nor more than 75 acres—a gold medal.
For the second best managed Market Garden, not less than 20, nor more than 75 acres—a silver medal.
For the third best managed Market Garden, not less than 20, nor more than 75 acres—a bronze medal.
For the best Market Garden, not less than 5, nor more than 10 acres—a gold medal.
For the second best Market Garden, not less than 5 acres, nor more than 16—a silver medal.
For the third best Market Garden, not less than 5, nor more than 10 acres—a bronze medal.

So far as the attendance is concerned, the fair was a great success, and there is no reasonable doubt of its entire and unprecedented triumph.

The Trade Sale.

Yesterday's transactions went forward with a very handsome degree of spirit.

The largest list was that of Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, who offered an extraordinary range of standard and entertaining works, from cook-books and "The Children of the Abbey," up to "Bozwell's Life of Johnson," Chambers' publications, Prescott's historical works, Blackstone, Beck, Banting, Bush, Burder and Bibles.

Lea & Blanchard's standard medical books were also sold yesterday, as well as the scientific publications of Bailliere Brothers, the homœpathic books of Wm. Radde, and the medical, scientific and miscellaneous books of Lindsay and Blakiston. A lot of remainders of editions offered by this firm went of at rates unprecedentedly low; some salable works in sheets bringing hardly more than the cost of the paper.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Powder Magazine in the North River—A Narrow Escape from a Terrible Explosion.—At the special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening, a communication was received from Mr. Riddle, General Superintendent of the Erie Railway Company, setting forth that there is a barge anchored south of the Pavonia Ferry in the Hudson River, loaded with seven hundred tons of gunpowder, belonging to and kept in store by Dupont; that on Friday night last another barge, in close proximity to the one thus loaded with powder, caught fire, and but for the watchfulness of some persons on a schooner, the fire would have communicated to the barge in which the powder was stored; that in case of an explosion of the powder, there would have been imminent danger that the buildings and boats of the Erie Railway Company would have been damaged, if not destroyed. Mr. Riddle therefore requested of the board that the Marshal of the city, or some other proper officer, be requested to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to remove the said vessel to some point or place where, in case of an explosion, life and property would not be in danger. The meeting having been called for a special purpose, no action could be taken further than to direct the City Clerk to send the communication to the Mayor, who is clothed with all necessary power in such matters.

Jersey City Common Council.—A special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening, for the purpose of electing various city officers. All the members were present except Alderman Decker. The board first proceeded to the election of a City Printer, John H. Lyon (Dem.,) and D. S. Gregory, Jr., (Union,) being nominated. Nine ballots were had, without resulting in a choice, when further balloting was dispensed with. The board then proceeded to the election of a Street Commissioner, for which there were several candidates, the principal ones being John Van Reiper and Wm. Murray. After four ballots, without a choice, the board adjourned.

Drowned.—Coroner Farrel, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a young man named Edward Gavin, a hand on the barge *Wm. Baxter*, who fell overboard the day previous at the Oil Inspection Dock, foot of North Third-street, and was drowned. Deceased was in the act of throwing a line ashore, when the boat struck the dock with such force that he was knocked overboard and was drowned before he could be rescused. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. Deceased was a single man and resided at Green Point, Long Island, where his remains were conveyed for interment.

Accident from Reckless Driving.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon two small boys, named Wm. Morrow and Matthew Fallon, were run over by a heavy double-wagon, which was driven at a furious rate, in Exchange-place, Jersey City. The wheel passed over the chest of the boy Morrow, injuring him very severely. The lads received medical attendance, and were then conveyed to their homes in Sussex-street. The driver, Louis Weedmeyer, was arrested by Officer McWilliams, and was held for examination.

[Advertisement.]
MILLER & VAIL,
HATTERS,
No. 497 Broadway,
Will open their Fall and Winter styles of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Hats.
Also, their new style of Gents' Fine Dress Hats, on Thursday, Sept. 14.

[Advertisement.]
Old Eyes Made New.
Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alhambra, from Charleston—Lieut. E. N. Stout, W. L. Adair, M. Revel, G. W. Field, A. Melchers, F. Melchers, T. W. Peays, G. A. Wheaton, D. Sigon, G. F. Anderson, Mrs. J. Mott, J. R. Read, J. Henis, A. Illing, G. S. Hacker, S. Howe, W. P. Ravenal, R. L. David, T. G. Hendry, C. Sahlman, Mrs. Ferguson and 2 children, Miss E. Larroque, C. H. Voorhees, and 18 in steerage.

In steamship Twilight, from Wilmington, N. C.—C. T. Barnes, Mr. Cornwall, Miss Cornwall, Miss Miner, C. E. Smith, B. Robinson, P. Mickens, J. Hendrick, J. Beckle, Dr. R. Vaufill, Mr. Crane, Mr. O'Connor, M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Olsom, W. E. Langton, L. Libard, J. Denie, Mrs. De Manfiedi, Mrs. Franche, L. Delioir.

In steamer Charles Benton, from Newbern—Miss Earl, Mrs. J. B. Hanna, J. Carpenter, J. W. Neal, G. Marshall, J. W. Heywood, Capt. Barter and lady, C. B. Robert, E. G. McAlpine.

List of Passengers per Cosmopolitan—Maj.-Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. A.; Capt. Henry Seaton, A. D. C.; Capt. Daniel S. Leslie, A. D. C.; 110 sick, consigned to Medical Director, Department of the East.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 38 | Sun sets..... 6 14 | Moon rises..12 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 21 | Gov. Island. 3 10 | Hell Gate.... 4 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Salvor, Morgan, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Barks Doretta, (Brem.,) Schulke, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; B. O. De Wolt, (Br.,) Smith, Havana, W. W. Russell Bro. & Co.; Pembroke, (Br.,) Skaling, Antwerp, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Emily, Bray, Cow Bay, Peck & Church; Susan Jane, (Br.,) Heuxford, Bridgeport, C. B. Swain.

Brigs B. Inginac, Stevens, Mobile, I. B. Gager; Atlanta, (Br.,) Haydon, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; Amanda Jane, (Br.,) Dalrymple, Curacoa, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners E. Sheddon, Egbert, Richmond, A. W. Ladd; Ann Turner, Hooper, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Northrup, (Br.,) Davison, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; E. Kidder, Eldridge, Wilmington, Murray & Nephew.

Arrived.

Steamship Alhambra, Benson, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 10th inst., 5 P. M., Hatteras N. by W. 15 miles, spoke schr. Village Gem, of Nassau, bound S. 11th, 11:30 A. M., Hog Island W. 57 miles, saw steamship Quaker City, bound S.; same day, signalized a propeller, bound S., showing a white signal, with letter G in it.

Steamship Chas. Benton, Salter, Newbern, N. C., 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship Twilight, Spicer, Wilmington, N. C., 53 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Nevada, Carpentir, Savannah Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

U. S. steamer Cosmopolitan, A. C. Crocker, Commander, Port Royal, S. C. Sept. 10, 4 A. M., off Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamer Empire City, bound south.

Steamer Cosmopolitan, Crooker, Hilton Head, S. C., 3 ds., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer John Gibson, Kelly, Washington 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam frigate Themis, (Fr.,) Admiral Baron Didelot, Sydney, C. B., 6 ds.

Ship Ellen Austin, French, Liverpool Aug. 3, with mdse. and 314 passengers to Tileston & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Ship Sigelid Minore, (Aust.,) Pancovich, Liverpool 70 ds., with salt to Holmboe & Balchen.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London and Isle of Wight Aug. 6, with mdse. and 109 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Experienced light winds and pleasant weather the entire passage. Had one death on board.

Bark Omego, (Ital.,) Costa, Liverpool 70 ds., with coal to order. Aug. 11, lat. 38 53, lon. 53 41, exchanged signals with a Br. brig, steering S., showing a blue flag with Nos. 3,334 in it.

Bark Dirigo, (of Bath,) Blair, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brockway & Baker.

Bark Modena, (of Boston,) Ryder, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton, etc., to Bacon & Russell.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Antonio Mathe, Page, Belize, Hond., 16 ds., with mahogany, etc., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Brig Maine, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Jarvis, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. B. Weir, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Hooper, Laporte, N. F., 9 ds., in ballast to L. Routh & Son.

Schr. Melita, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Touger, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Tahmiroo, ——, Boston 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldred, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Democrat, Grierson, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary M. Brainerd, Hamilton, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hart, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Rumsey, Cramer, Lingan, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Norah, Dame, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. W. A. Irvin, Bodine, Charleston, S. C., 9 ds., with cotton to Robinson & Co.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Gibson, Virginia, with potatoes.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Brown, Amboy, for Mystic.

Schr. Susan Taylor, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Satire, Kinnier, Newburgh, for Providence.

Schr. Dirigo, Calbow, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. T. J. Beckett, Robbins, Albany, for Stonington.

Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Staples, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Gertrude, Rills, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 12—Arr. U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams, from Port Royal, S. C.; bark Falcon, from New-York; brigs Martha, from Matanzas; Sea Lion, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. schr. Haines, Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Dyer—bark, of Portland, from Buenos Ayres for Queenstown, 80 days out, July 25, lat. 35 45, lon. 32 22.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 27, steamer City of Port-au-Prince; barks Helen, Augusta and Mary C. Dyer, all arr. from New-York Aug. 23.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.

In addition to our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 187 Broadway, N.Y.

RUSHTON'S 10 ASTOR HOUSE.
COLD-INE
FOR COLDS AND COUGHS

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 533, Sept. 12, 1865.
16, 27, 35, 71, 17, 42, 28, 74, 31, 86, 68, 22, 15.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 534, Sept. 12, 1865.
24, 57, 76, 63, 34, 65, 52, 5, 36, 16, 69, 50, 1.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 433, Sept. 12, 1865.
41, 19, 49, 16, 4, 46, 34, 62, 18, 47, 70, 27, 59.
SHELBY—Class No. 434, Sept. 12, 1865.
78, 33, 24, 65, 30, 20, 23, 21, 49, 2, 11, 59, 17,
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries and information given. C. WEST,
No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 5, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE TURF.
THE HOBOKEN FALL RACE MEETING.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.
THE GREAT HURDLE RACE TO-DAY.
FIRST RACE.—HURDLE RACE, a handicap, premium of $400, for all ages, two mile dash over eight hurdles three and a half feet high. Nannie Cradock, Zigzag, Garry Oaldis and Lillie Parker are entered.
SECOND RACE.—Sweepstake premium of $400, for all ages, two mile heats. Entries—Mr. Morris' Lord Monmouth; Col. McDaniels' ch. g., by Arlington, dam Lucy Hascall; and Col. Bush's Fleetwing.
THIRD RACE.—Selling race $200, for all ages, mile and a quarter dash. Entries—Mr. Morris' Nellie Graves, $600; G. Bell's Black Knight, $400, and Col. Bush's Silkstone, $600.
The Erie Railroad trains start from foot of Chambers-st. every day at 10 A. M., 11:45 A. M. and 12:15 P. M., to the course. Returning, at 4:10 and 5:05 each day. Fare both ways, 31 cents.
JOHN A. MORRIS President.
J. Harvey Lyons, Secretary.